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EASTERN

F.O. 371

1948

PALESTINE

FILE No. 1260

La pp 9686

1/68654

REPRODUCED PHOTOGRAPH - NOT TO OUT PERMISSION OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

12/41

Next Paper.

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(Action

completed.)

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equile by BSS entiring

Palestine, when we have keeved an authority pun the Desc of higherian at proselen This authority is generally only given when the surney is of urgent hisiness importance or when there are strong ampossionate grounds. Passport office would like to be advised as to the policy to be followed when the Bottsh administration leaves Palestine as mesunably the cutol of the mant of passport facilities for Palestine to BSS will then have to be servised from this end Spasser 17/2/48

Der present-peartie follows motivations from Palestine & seems to cocernie adequate sontrol over the entry of 18.5.5, in present circumstances. It would however be derioble to have, if possible in advance, some indication of the line to be taken when Ritain admin? ceases.

Hj. bapewelf

In ff. 40.6. Matheran 80. 75-136/48 & M. Beeley 10/2

Dratt to Co Big Petr. 18

eference:-

1/6865

8. Ulurr.

SAVING.

SP/473/47

From the High Commissioner for Palestine.

To the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Date. 13th Jamery 1948,

2. 21 Saving.

SECRET. PRIORIT

Subject is future of British nationals in Palestine other than Government officials, police and army and their families.

ment officers and members of H.M. Forces and their wives and minor children in this country was 6,000 (most of them Jews), a high proportion of whom were from Aden. You should know that in response to an inquiry by the doctor in charge of the St. John's ophthalmic hospital an undertaking has been given that in event of it being necessary at the time of the withdrawal of the administration to evacuate British subjects in civilian employment or service from Palestine arrangements will be made to do so. It may be assumed that most "technical" British subjects who are in fact Jews and Arabs will not apply for evacuation, but they will probably apply to the British representative for protection and assistance if they believe themselves in personal danger or are in financial difficulties.

Having these considerations in mind I should be glad to know whether His Majesty's Government has any wishes regarding the further admission of British nationals to Palestine. The Tel Aviv - Petah Tiqva area is now considered safe for British residents and ordinarily I should have been disposed to authorise admission to any British subject who has legitimate cause for application and for whom accommodation is available. But it may be held desirable to keep admissions to a minimum.

necessary for them if they are to pursue their calling to live in isolated places, and no special protection can be afforded to these even while the mandate still operates.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Reference:
371 68654 COPYRIGHT PHOTOGRAPH
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GPP. 25631-10,000-22-8-46

My Reference 75136/48.

Your Reference

Colonial Office, Church House, Great Smith Street, S.W.1.

27th January, 1948.

Dear Beeley,

E 1260

Entry of British nationals
into Palestine.

I enclose a copy of a saving ram from the High Commissioner for Palestine in which he raises the question whether in the circumstances described therein, H.M.G. would wish to consider the question of the further admission of British nationals to Palestine. There is, of course, at present, some restriction on the entry of British subjects since entry is controlled by the requirement of a special endorsement for Palestine which is only granted to British subjects who have legitimate reasons for entry into Palestine and for whom accommodation is available.

We should be grateful to have the early views of the Foreign Office on this question.

Yours sincerely,

EMC Malkurin

(W.A.C. Mathieson)

H. BEELEY, ESQ., C.B.E., FOREIGN OFFICE.

PUBLIC RECORD. OFFICE

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Re

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/ 68654



My Reference 75136/48.

12/20 1948

for pw.s

Colonial Office, Church House, Great Smith Street, S.W.l.

Your Reference

E/260 /260 19th February, 1948.

Dear Beeley,

THEFT

Entry of British nationals into Palestine.

Would you please refer to my letter of the 27th January, enclosing a copy of savingram No. 21 of the 13th January from the High Commissioner for Palestine on the above question.

We have now received a telegraphic reminder from the High Commissioner, copy enclosed, and any action you could take to expedite Foreign Office views on this matter would be appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Esse Mathuri

(W.A.C. Mathieson)

H. BEELEY, ESQ., C.B.E., FOREIGH OFFICE.

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TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

Cypher (0.T.P.)

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A, Cunningham)

D. 5th February, 1948. R. 6th " 07.00 hrs.

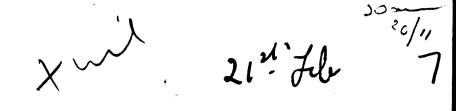
No. 296.

My secret savingram No. 20 of 13th January.

Grateful for an early indication of your views regarding admission and evacuation of non-official British subjects.

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Registry No. E1260	/126 0 /31.
J.G.S.B.	Top Secret. Secret. Confidential. Restricted. Open.
Mr. Math	ieson.
From 508	1 Office.
	assport
office B	first.



Dear Will.

I am replying to your letter No. 75136/48 of January 27th to Beeley about the entry of British Nationals into Palestine.

Our general view is that we should not encourage British Nationals to go to Palestine in the immediate future with the unsetted little future of Clearly any cases justified by business or family reasons should be allowed, but I suggest that we should stipulate that such reasons should exist before granting a permit.

I have consulted our Passport Office who point out that the control exercised by them at the wish of the Palestine Government is at present very strict.

We therefore consider that the situation can be left as it stands, since it would be undesirable to ban all visits to Palestine.

1/1/2

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POREIGN OFFICE, S.W. 1.

21st February, 1948.

(E 1260/1260/31)

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Will.

I am replying to your letter No. 75136/48 of the 27th January to Beeley about the entry of British Nationals into Palestine.

Our general view is that we should not encourage British Nationals to go to Palestine in the immediate future owing to the unsettled situation. Clearly any cases justified by business or family reasons should be allowed, but I suggest that we should stipulate that such reasons should exist before granting a permit.

I have consulted our Pasaport Office who point out that the control exercised by them at the wish of the Palestine Government is at present very strict. We therefore consider that the situation can be left as it stands, since it would be undesirable to ban all visits to Palestine.

(J. G. S. Beith)

W.A.C. Mathieson, Esq., M.B.E., Colonial Office. PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

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CT

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

-1260 /1260 /

Cypher (0.T.P.)

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

D. 26th February, 1948.

R. 26th

INDEXED

13.45 hrs.

IMMEDIATE. No.470 Secret

Your telegram No. 703.

My savingram No. 57 contains more detailed proposals regarding future of British residents in Palestine. Regret reply to paragraph 2 of your telegram not possible at present. The position will be clearer after action completed as proposed in paragraphs 4 and 5 of my savingram under reference. Grateful for very early reply.

Copy sent to:-Foreign Office - Mr. J.G.S. Beith.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

OUTWARD TELEGRAM

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

75136/48

Cypher (0.7.P.)

TO PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

Sent 25th February, 1948. 11.00 hrs.

No. 703 Sceret.

Your tolegram No. 296.

Entry of British nationals into

Palostino.

General view is that British nationals should not be encouraged to go to Palestine in immediate future owing to unsettled situation and that control at present exercised under which entry is only accorded when justified by business or family reasons is sufficient.

It would be helpful if some indication could be given of the number of British nationals. other than Arabs or Jows, who will probably semain in Palestine after withdrawal, in order to enable edvence assessment to be made of extent of problem of evacuation of British subjects which might fall to be dealt with by British representative should the situation warrant that

Copy sent to:-Foreign Office - Mr. J.G.S. Beith.

PALESTINE

Registry Number \ 3/70/1260/31 FROM Watheron Colonial Office Dated 75872/159/27/48 LW Reith Received in Registry 8. War

Entry of British Malinsale into Pollerling Refin W Buch felter of 46 21 (E1260/1260/21) Sortern enpen of 11/0 lif & 440 of 31 the and facuspram 57 of 20 the in which to pure the opposite the pure to more official british Subject when some danial whither an mot to line the rounding and to the security encarries that san he promoted for these who

Last Paper.

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References.

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(Minutes.)

I think the High Commissione's proposals are reasonable and that the register proposed by mr Matricism wid he very helpful.

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Consular Dept.

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(Action completed.)

Next Paper.

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My Reference ... 75872/159/27/48

Your Reference

COMFIDENTIAL

vy dea Son,

Colonial Office, text Joby Great Smith Street, LOMDOM S.W.1.

Would you please refer to your little 343 21st February (E 1260/1260/31) about the entry of British nationals into Palestine.

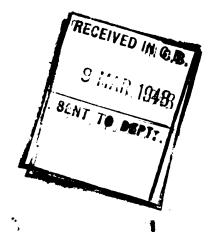
You will have seen a copy of our telegram To. 703 of the 25th February to the High Commissioner in reply, copy enclosed for convenience of reference, and I now enclose a copy of the High Commissioner's telegram wo. 470 of the 26th February, and of his savingram No. 57 of the 20th February.

In his savingram, the High Commissioner raises the question of advice that should be given to non-official British subjects whose normal domicile is in the United Kingdom, who are now making up their minds whether or not to leave the country and to the security measures that can be provided for those In paragraph 4 of his savingram who have to remain. the High Commissioner suggests the terms under which persons who are members of the commercial community and Missionaries and allied institutions should be approached on this subject and he suggests that the advice given should be transmitted to the persons concerned as emanating from His Majesty's Government. The High Commissioner asks for early telegraphic confirmation of this step and we should like to have your early agreement.

/..As

PUBLIC RECO RO OFFI CE

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As regards paragraph 7 of the High Commissioner's savingram, we have already agreed that the present arrangements are sufficiently controlled.

We think that it might be helpful to His Majesty's Representative if, as the Palestine Government propose to contact British subjects on this question, a register could be compiled of British subjects whose normal domicile is in the United Kingdom who elect to remain in Palestine after the 15th May. We propose, if you agree, to make this suggestion to the High Commissioner.

Jourg ene Sitt Pallicin

(W.A.C. Mathieson)

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TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

Cypher (O.T.P.)

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

D. 26th February, 1948.

R. 26th " 15.45 hrs.

No.470 Secret

Your telegram No. 703.

detailed proposals regarding future of British residents in Palestine. Regret reply to paragraph 2 of your telegram not possible at present. The position will be clearer after action completed as proposed in paragraphs 4 and 5 of my savingram under reference. Grateful for very early reply.

Copy sent to: Foreign Office - Mr. J.G.S. Beith.

68654

SAVING

FROM THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR PALESTINE.
TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

Date 20th February, 1948.
No. 57 Saving. PRIORITY. SECRET

Reference my saving telegram No. 21 of the 13th January regarding the future of British nationals in Palestine other than Government officials, Police and Army and their families.

- Further consideration has now been given to this question with special regard to the advice that should be given to non-official British subjects who are now making up their minds whether or not to leave the country, and to the security measures that can be provided for those who have to remain.
- As indicated in my saving telegram under reference an analysis of British subjects resident in Palestine in 1940 indicated that there were some six thousand persons of British nationality in Palestine at that time. The majority of these are either Jewish or have other origins that give them indigenous status in this country. Consideration is therefore limited to the following groups of British subjects whose normal domicile is in the United Kingdom.
 - (a) Official (Foreign Office, Fritish Council etc.)
 - (b) Members of the Commerical community.
 - (c) Missionaries and allied institutions.
- I propose to advise those persons in Groups (b) and (c), through District Commissioners and the Bishop respectively, that consideration of their future plans should take into account the fact that the degree of practical assistance which can be provided by H.M.G. will be immeasurably greater now, and during the process of the withdrawal of the administration, than it will be after that operation is completed. Thatever their future plans may be, they should now give serious consideration to taking advantage of these conditions and sending their wives and children to the United Kingdom before the end of pril. I also propose to inform them that any requests for Government assistance in this respect must be communicated to me before the 15th March.
- In view of the eventual transfer of responsibility for the welfare of British subjects, from the Palestine Government to the Foreign Office Representative, I suggest that the foregoing advice be transmitted to the persons concerned as emanating from H.M.G. I shall be grateful for your early telegraphic confirmation of this step.
- Further consideration is now being given to arrangements for providing security accommodation, if necessary, in cantonment areas, and for stocking such areas with adequate food reserves.
- 7. I shall be grateful if the Foreign Office may be requested at the same time to tender appropriate advice to all British subjects making application for Palestine endorsements.

PUBLIC

RECORD

OFFICE

371/68

OUTWARD TELEGRAM

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

75136/48

Cypher (0.7.P.)

TO PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

Sent 25th Pebruary, 1948. 11.00 hre.

No.703 Secret

Your telegram No. 296.

Entry of British nationals into

Palestine.

deneral view is that British nationals should not be encouraged to go to Palestine in immediate future owing to unsettled situation and that control at present exercised under which entry is only accorded when justified by business or family reasons is sufficient.

It would be helpful if some indication could be given of the number of British nationals, other than Arabs or Jews, who will probably remain in Palestine after withdrawal, in order to enable advance assessment to be made of extent of problem of evacuation of British subjects which might fail to be dealt with by British representative should the situation warrant that course.

Copy sent to:-Foreign Office - Mr. J.G. 3. Beith. TOBLIC RECORD OFFICE

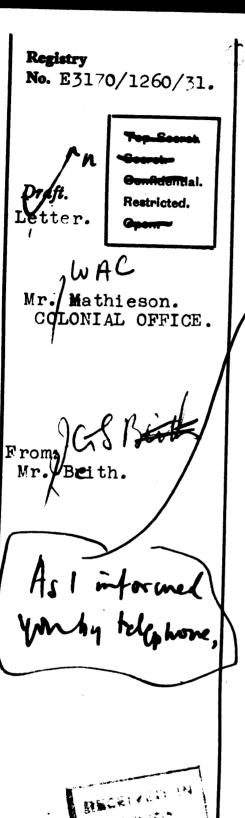
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18 March, 1948.

Thank you for your letter No. 75872/ 159/27/48 of March 8th about non-official British subjects in Palestine.

e agree with the High Commissioner's proposals and think that the register which you suggest in your last paragraph would be very useful.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

4

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

18th March, 1948.

(E 3170/1260/31)

Thank you for your letter No. 75872/159/27/48 of 8th March about non-official British subjects in Palestine.

As I informed you by telephone, we agree with the High Commissioner's proposals and think that the register which you suggest in your last paragraph would be very useful.

sy John Beith (20.5. Bosto)

W.A.C. Mathieson Esq., Colonial Office.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

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OUTWARD TELEGRAM

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FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

75872/159/27/48

Cypher (O.T.P.)

3170 1260 31

1 APR 1948

TO PALESTINE (Gen. Sir. A. Curningham)

Sent 22nd March, 1948. 23.30 hre.

No. 1068 Secret.

The second second

Your savingram No. 57.

Future of British nutlenels in Palectine.

I approve the action proposed in paragraphs 4 and 5 of your savingrem.

2. It would be useful if a register could be compiled of British subjects whose normal demicile is in the United Kingdom who elect to remain in Palestine after the 15th May, which would be available to H. M. Representative.

Reformed E 3170/1260/31)

371/6865

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

enter

3170 1260 31

75872/159/27/48

Cypher (C.T.P.)

MUSEXE

TO PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham) Sent 3rd April, 1948, 16.15 hrs.

IMMEDIATE

No. 1260 Secret.

My telegram No. 1066. Puture of British uptionals in Palestine.

Matter has been considered in Cabinet and, in addition to the Action proposed in your telegram We. 57 secret saving, my colleagues and I desire that British subjects in Falcatine should be explicitly warned of the dangers of staying in the country. While they cannot, of acurse, be forced to leave, they should be strongly advised to do so, as soon as possible, and told that if they stay it will be at their own risk. This warning may be given as coming from His Madesty's deverment. There may of counca be some members of the British demannity d.g. employees of the Refunery at Haifa in whose dues advice to leave the country would be inappropriated at any rate at this stage and I must leave it to your discretion how for this direction is applicable in individual cases.

It has become clear in examination of the directive to G.O.C. that no general responsibility can be laid on him to protect British lives and property in Palestine after 15th May. He is being directed to take whatever steps may be possible and in keeping with his main responsibilities under the Directive.

i.e., for the withdrawal of his troops and their stores, to protect British lives in the areas in which his troops are located. As British authority will not be effective beyond those areas it is necessary that British subjects should now be given a clear warning of the situation in which they may find themselves if they remain in the country after 15th May.

3. It will of course be understood that His Majesty's Government accept no (repeat no) liability in respect of losses incurred by British subjects abandoning property or businesses in Palestine in accordance with the advice referred to above.

Copies send to:-

Forsign Office - Mr. J.O.S. Beith. War Office - Col. M.M. Charteris. Private Secretary, 10 Downing Street.

371/686

PW 20

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

Cypher (O.T.P.)

7170 1260 71

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

D. 13th April, 1948.

R. 13th

19.07 hrs.

No. 970 Secret.

Your telegram No. 1338.

Future of British Nationals.

Passport Office is continuing to referential applications for Falestine endorsements to the Immigration Department. An example is Mr. L.G. Western, whose application was referred to in Passport Office telegram of 7th April and supported by the Board of Trade. I have no objection to Western's proposed visit, provided he reports to the District Commissioner on arrival. The consideration mentioned in my telegram No.865 will, however, apply to all British subjects who enter Palestins with official backing. You may wish to consider impressing upon all departments concerned, the desirability of reducing their support for such applications, to cases of real Imperial interest.

Copies sent to:-

Passport Office - Mr. J. Jasper Foreign Office - Mr. J.G.S. Beith War Office (M.O.4) - Col. M.M. Charteris No. 10 Downing St. - Private Secretary. PUBLIC RECORD. OFFICE

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Reference:

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TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

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Cypher (0.T.P.)

PROM PAIRSTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

D. 9th April, 1948 R. 9th

16,20 hrs.

DIMEDIATE

HILLERED

No. 915 Secret.

My telegram No. 865.

British Nationals.

Grateful for very early reply, as matter is

Copies sent to:-

Foreign Office War Office Private Secretary, No. 10 Downing St.

Mr. J.G.S. Beith. Col. M. Charteris.

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

pw 22

Cypher (C.E.P.)

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PROM PAIRSTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

8: 5th April, 1948. R. 5th 17:10 hrs.

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Your collegram No. 1260 not understood.

Julium of Pritish nationals.

in ward of previous correspondence (my savingram No.57 units for integram No.68) I assume that the expression "enitish argue, consider to in 0.K.

position out, however, that if an explicit variable is entired entired whether variably or otherwise, it will exclude these who may be in positions of imperial they would get to know of it. Is it therefore be able with an intimation that H.s. Covernment, while the last possible moment, in the fact possible moment, in the fact possible moment, in the last possible moment, in the last possible moment, in the last had him to be also it this voice does at the last H.M. Government are nould accept reconsibility lividuals concerned at a later date, provide

- Ur. J.d.s. Seith.

- Col. M. Cherkeris.

Orence:-

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PUBLIC RECORD. OFFICE

3839

Palestine

25 MAR 1948

Brilish wemen and children after May 15th

The War office and Mr. Marriott concer in the view that British women and children should be moved out of Haife hope the 15 th May. The bolonial Office, however, think that the High hom missioned would be most relectant to use powers of compulsion.

Almost all the British women and children still in Haifa are mumbers of oil company families. Mr. Marriett discussed their position with a representation of the hompany in Gendon, and he considers that they would art on the suggestion in the attached draft (written of Mr. Marriett before he lift for begunding).

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RODUCED PHOTOGRAPH - NOT TO BE PERMISSION OF THE PUBLIC ORD OFFICE, LONDON

lothing to be Written in this Margin.

Draft.

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Consolidated
Refineries Ltd.,
Britannic House,
Finsbury Circus,
E.C.2.

HBeeley 243

DABSumon

Confidential

25 march 25

Gentlemen,

I am directed etc. to inform you that he has had under consideration the position of British women and children resident in Palestine after 15th May and after 1st August next. As you are aware, the mandate under which H.M. Government has been administering Palestine expires on 15th May and the Government of Palestine in its present form will then cease to function. You are no doubt fully informed of the present troubled state of Palestine and there are no grounds for foreseeing an improvement if there should not be a central civil authority. On the contrary, it is to be feared that conditions will worsen.

From 15th May to 31st July the G.O.C.

British Land Forces in Palestine will have
authority to exercise such powers as may be
necessary to ensure only (a) the safety of his
troops and (b) their evacuation.

From 1st August there will not be any of H.M. Armed forces in Palestine.

You will be aware that the High
Commissioner in Palestine has advised all British
women and children to leave Palestine and has
offered facilities for them to do so before
15th April. He has further said that those who
leave between 15th April and 15th May will be
given such facilities to leave as may exist but
that those who delay their departure until then
must be prepared to face discomfort and probably
hardship on the journey.

From 1st August Palestine will be for British subjects a foreign country in which there may not be any central authority which

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could be held responsible by H.M. Government for the safety of the lives and property of British subjects. HM Diplomater, Consular représentatives vill of convae

Mr. Bevin, who hopes that your refinery at Haifa, which is of such great importance to the recovery of this country, will function as long as circumstances permit, sympathises with those of your staff who have their families with them in Palestine and understands that some may not be prepared to face a second enforced separation from them. He feels strongly, however, that all women and children would be well-advised to leave Palestine forthwith and that, by causing therefore suggests this letter to be written to you now, you will have some opportunity to replace members of your staff who will not remain in Palestine without their wives and/or children.

you should take without delay in order that you

do everything forsible to

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limited.

Their powers of

FOREIGN OFFICE,

8.W.1.

25th March 1948.

CONFIDENTIAL.

I sm directed by Mr. Secretary Bevin to inform you that he has had under consideration the position of British women and children resident in Palestine after 15th May and after 1st August next. As you are aware, the mandate under which His Majesty's Government has been administering Palestine expires on 15th May and the Government of Palestine in its present form will then cease to function. You are no doubt fully informed of the present troubled state of Palestine and there are no grounds for foreseeing an improvement if there should not be a central civil authority. On the contrary, it is to be feared that conditions will worsen.

- 2. From 15th May to 51st July the General Officer Commanding British Land Forces in Palestine will have authority to exercise such powers as may be necessary to ensure only (a) the safety of his troops and (b) their evacuation.
- 3. From 1st August there will not be any of His Majesty's Armed Forces in Palestine.
- 4. You will be aware that the High Commissioner in Palestine has advised all British women and children to leave Palestine and offered facilities for them to do so before 15th April. He has further said that those who leave between 15th April and 15th May will be given such facilities to leave as may exist but that those who delay their departure until them must be prepared to face discomfort and probably hardship on the journey.
- 5. From 1st August Palestine will be for British subjects a foreign country in which there may not be any central authority which could be held responsible by His Majesty's Government for the safety of the lives and property of British subjects. His Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular representatives will of course do everything possible to safeguard British lines and property but in the circumstances likely to exist their powers of intervention may in practice be severely limited.
- 6. Mr. Bevin sympathises with those of your staff who have their families with them in Palestine and understands that some may not be prepared to face a second enforced separation from them. He feels strongly, however, that all women and children would be well-advised to leave Palestine forthwith and therefore suggests that, if you agree, you should take the necessary steps without delay in order that you may have some opportunity to replace members of your staff who will not remain in Palestine without their wives and/or children.

I am, Gentalmen, Your obedient Servant.

Consolidated Refineries Limited,
Britannic House,
Finsbury Circus,
E.C.2.

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1948

Registry 型4250/1260/31 Number

FROM

No.

Anglo Iranian Oil Company

Dated 2nd April Received 5th in Registry

Future of British Women and Children in Palestine after May 15th.

Refers Foreign Office letter dated 25th March (E3839/1260/31) Have telegraphed to Manager in Haifa requesting him to return to London for consultation on the advice given by the Foreign Office. Askd authority to show him contents of letter and to authorise him to show same to Company's staff in Haifa on his return.

Last Paper.

References.

(Minutes.)

I have told Mr. Gass that we see no objection to his showing our letter to the Haifa Manager and that the latter can be authorised to convey the same information to responsible members of his staff at Haifa. The Haifa Manager is apparently due tomorrow in London.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

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Anglo Granian

Rel Gous

From W' Seith

April 13.

(Action completed.)

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Next Paper

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PUBLIC RECORD. OFFICE

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ANGLOPERSIAN OIL COMPANIES LIMITED TELEPHONE:

F 28

CENTRAL 7422.

TELEGRAMS: INLAND: ANGLIRAN, TELEX, LONDON. FOREIGN: ANGLIRAN, LONDON.

OUR REFERENCE

Your Reference

BRITANNIC HOUSE.

FINSBURY CIRCUS.

LONDON, E.C. 2.

2nd April, 1948

The Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Sir,

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. E.3839/1260/31 of 25th March 1948 in regard to the future position in Palestine.

We have telegraphed to our Manager in Haifa requesting him to return to London forthwith for consultation of the position generally in Palestine and with particular reference to the advice of the Secretary of State that all women and children will be well advised to leave Palestine immediately.

We shall be glad to have authority to show your letter under reply to our Haifa Manager and to authorise him to divulge the contents of the letter to our British Staff in Haifa on his return. We contemplate that his visit to this country should be of short duration only, as it is desirable that he should return at the earliest possible date to put in hand all necessary arrangements.

We have the honour to be Sir.

Your obedient Servants,

for ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY LTD.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFI CE

Dear Mr. Gass,

Registry
No. E4250 | 126 | 31

JGSB

Confidential.

Draft.

MARGIN.

THIS

WRITTEN IN

9

I write to confirm our t lephone conversation referring to your confidential letter of April 2 to the Foreign Office about

13 April, 1948.

This Department would raise no objection to your showing their letter of March 25 to your Haifa Manager on his arrival in London or to the latter's divulging the contents to responsible members of your British

15/4(Sga) John Beith.

- NOT TO BE ICALLY WITH-

(365) Wr. 25886/149 100m. 1/48 A.O.St.

ORRIGH OFFICE.

13th pril,1948.

(3 4250/1260/31)

Confidential

Jear Tr.Cass,

I write to confirm our telephone conversation referring to your confidential letter of april 2nd to the Poreign office about the position in alestine.

This Department would raise no objection to your showing their lotter of earch 2 th to your Haifa Munuger on his arrival in London or to the latter's divulging the contents to responsible members of your ritish staff in Haifa.

No. Case, sq., anglo-Iranian Oil Company, Britannic House, inebury dircus, 3.J. 2.

PUBLIC

RECORD

OFFI

1948

Registry E4606/1260/31 Number

FROM

A. Creech Jones Colonial Secretary No. to Mr. Bevin 9th April

Dated 14th

Received in Registry Future of British Subjects in Palestine.

Discusses question of the Future of the British subjects in Palestine, and proposes that they should be warned of the dangers of staying in the country.

Last Paper

4250

References

(Print)

(Now disposed of)

oft. Wilnerch Topies

(Minutes.)

Fart. P. Way/Defense banned

M Bayon

1. P. P. B.O. Cel 1493 17/4

JBApr. 21

(Action completed)

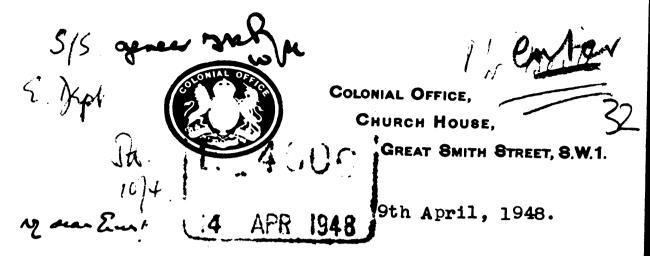
(Index)

Next Paper

£ 4669

34967

RECORD.



On 31st March the Defence Committee agreed that all British subjects in Palestine should be warned of the dangers of staying in the country and that, while they could not be forced to leave, they should be strongly advised to do so as quickly as possible and told that if they remained it would be at their own risk. I undertook to enquire whether warnings on these lines had already been issued and, if not, to ensure that they were.

The position on 31st March was that members of the commercial community in Palestine had already been advised that, in making their plans for the future, they should remember that H.M.G. could help in their departure to a much greater extent now than later on, when the possibility of practical assistance would steadily diminish. They were advised further that they should send their wives and children to the United Kingdom before the end of April. Missionaries and members of allied institutions were similarly advised through the Bishop in Jerusalem. The oil companies were also advised that they should arrange for families of their employees in Palestine to leave the country.

I therefore telegraphed to the High Commissioner instructing him to issue a warning as desired by the Defence Committee, suggesting that there might be some members of the British community, e.g. employees of the refineries in Haifa, in whose case advice to leave the country would be inappropriate, at any rate at this stage, and that he must exercise his discretion regarding the issue of a warning to these people. The High Commissioner has replied (a) he assumes that the warning should be given only to those British subjects whose normal domicile is in the U.K.; (b) if an explicit warning is conveyed to these persons, whether verbally or otherwise, it will not be possible to exclude those who may be in positions of imperial interest, such as the

The Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin, M.P.

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	371/68654	,

staff of the Haifa Oil Refineries. suggested that in the case of all such essential persons the warning should be accompanied by an intimation that H.M.G., while in no way minimizing the attendant risk, would be glad if they would remain at their posts until the last possible moment in the national interest. It would have to be made clear that in the event of their remaining in response to this request H.M.G. would accept responsibility for the evacuation of the individuals concerned at a later date, should circumstances in Palestine make this necessary, and in the meantime accept responsibility for their security.

As to (a) above, I think that the warning should apply only to those whose normal domicile is not in Palestine. As to (b), in view of the importance of maintaining the operation of the oil refineries as long as possible, I feel that the warning must be modified in the sense suggested by the High Commissioner

Before submitting for the approval of the Prime Minister, I would like to know if you agree with me on these two points. I am writing similarly to Alexander.

Your aute C. Jan.

75872/159/27/48 Pal.

9th April, 1948.

On 31st March the Defence Committee agreed that all British subjects in Palestine should be warned of the dangers of staying in the country and that, while they could not be forced to leave, they should be strongly advised to do so as quickly as possible and told that if they remained it would be at their own risk. I undertook to enquire whether warnings on these lines had already been issued and, if not, to ensure that they were.

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The Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin, M.P.

27

to leave the country.

issue of a warning to these people. The High should be given only to those British subjects whose

normal domicile is in the U.K.; (b) if an explicit

The position on 31st March was that members of advised that, in making their plans for the future they

possibility of practical assistance would steadily diminish. They were advised further that they should the end of April. Missionaries and members of allied

instructing him to issue a warning as desired by the Defence Committee, suggesting that there might be some members of the British community, e.g. employees of the refineries in Haifa, in whose case advice to leave the

and that he must exercise his discretion regarding the Commissioner has replied (a) he assumes that the warning

staff of the Haifa Cil Refineries. suggested that in the case of all such essential persons the warning should be accompanied by an intimation that H.M.G., while in no way minimizing the attendant risk, would be glad if they would remain at their posts until the last possible moment in the national interest. It would have to be made clear that in the event of their remaining in response to this request H.L.G. would accept responsibility for the evacuation of the individuals concerned at a later date, should circumstances in Palestine make this necessary, and in the meantime accept responsibility for their security.

As to (a) above, I think that the warning should apply only to those whose normal domicile is not in Palestine. As to (b), in view of the importance of maintaining the operation of the oil refineries as long as possible, I feel that the warning must be modified in the sense suggested by the High Commissioner

Before submitting for the approval of the Prime Minister, I would like to know if you agree with me on these two points. I am writing similarly to Alexander.

(Sgd.) A. Creech Jones.

Registry No.

Jop Secret.

Confidential.

Bearing ...

The Colonial

Secretary.

Secretary of

(From the

State).

Open.

Draft.

J. G. S. B

IMMEHATEILE 14 April, 1948.

Dear Arthur, +

Thank you for your letter of April 9th making proposals as to the manner in which a warning should be conveyed to British subjects in Palestine of the dangers of staying in the country.

2. I agree with the line of action proposed in your letter and am sending a copy of this letter to the King the Alexander.

Yours sincerely, (Sed.) Ernest Bevin.

PUBLIC RECORD. OFFICE

68654

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14th April, 1948.

D t

(E 4606/1260/31)

Confidential

Immediate

Dear artins.

Thank you for your letter of 9th April making proposals as to the manner in which a warning should be conveyed to British subjects in Palestine of the dangers of staying in the country.

2. I agree with the line of action proposed in the penultimate paragraph of your letter and am sending a copy of this letter to the Minister of Defence.

Yours sincerely, (Sqd.) Ernest Bevin,

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The Right Honourable
A. Creech Jones, M.P.

Great George Street, London, S.W.1.

12th April, 1948.

Dear Arthur,

In your letter of 9th April you asked my comments on your proposed instructions to the High Commissioner in regard to the warning to British subjects in Palestine as to the dangers of their staying in the country.

As regards your first point, I agree that the warning should apply to those whose normal domicile is not in Palestine.

On the question of modification of the warning in respect of those who may be in positions of Imperial interest, such as the staff of the Haifa oil refineries, there is no doubt that apart from the good grounds there are for keeping important installations like these going after 15th May and even after 1st August, there will also be required the continued services of a number of ex-officers of the Padestine administration to run essential services between 15th May and 1st August. There would be every advantage in all wives and children of men who may stay behind for this purpose being evacuated as early as possible. But as regards the scope of the warning for people in this category, it would surely be well for the High Commissioner

The Right Honourable A. Creech Jones, M.P.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

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to consult, on the one hand the heads of the commercial installations concerned (e.g. the Haifa oil companies), and on the other hand the G.O.C. Palestine as to the minimum assistance he may desire for running essential services up till lst August: you will remember that paragraph 4 of his Administrative Imstruction (D.O.(48) 26 - Annex II) gives him powers to employ temporarily officers of the former Palestine Government so far as these may be essential to assist in the evacuation.

I am sending a copy of this letter to the Foreign Secretary.

Yours sincerely,

(Minister of Define)

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE Reference:
2 3 4 5 6 FO 371 68654

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OUTWARD TELEGRAM

75872/159/27/48

Cypher (0.T.P.)

1-4606/1260/11

TO PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

FROM S. OF S. COLONIES.

Sent 17th April, 1948, 21, 15 hrs.

INTEDIATE

No. 1493 Secret.

Your telegram No. 865. Future of British nationals. I have consulted my colleagues who agree that the warning to British subjects to leave Palostine should be modified in the sense you suggest in the case of essential personnel in positions of Imperial interest. It may be made clear to those persons that His Majesty's Government accept responsibility for their evacuation at a later date, should circumstances in Palestine make this necessary, and in the meantime accept responsibility for their security as far as available resources permit

The warning should be confined to those British subjects whose normal domicile is not in Palestine. Dominions nationals, if any, should therefore be included.

Copies sent to:-

War Office

Private Secretary, Foreign Office.

Private Secretary, No. 10 Downing Street.

Private Secretary, Ministry of Defence.

Private Secretary, Commonwealth Relations Office. Poreign Office

686 حر

Registry

Number

Future of British Women and Children in Palestine after May 15th.

N. A. Gass

No. Anglo Iranian

Oil Company

13th April

15th

Received
in Registry

E4669/1260/31

Refers Foreign Office letter E3839/1260/31 of 25th March, The Company's Haifa Manager has arrived in London, and discussions with him produced the following conclusions, (1) It will not be possible to operate the Haifa refinery from the time that the protection of British Forces is withdrawn. (2) All British wives and families are being evacuated from Haifa, movement will be completed by 30th April. (3) Company will thereafter continue to operate the refinery for as long as protection is available, petroleum stocks will be reduced to minimum, all British staff will then be withdrawn.

Last Paper

4606

References

(Print)

(How disposed of)

(Minutes.)

I have spoken to Mr. Mitchell of the Ministry of Fuel and Power about this letter, of which he has a copy. I pointed out that there was a slip in the second paragraph where the Company say that "after the 1st of August Palestine will be a foreign country letter on E 3839/1260/31 and that the phrase used was not quite accurate. It should be " he may 15".

Mr. Mitchell asked me whether in the course of this correspondence the Foreign Office have now informed the Oil Companies that the G.O.C. expected to be able to afford protection to the installations as long as British troops were in Haifa. I told him that I thought it best not to make such a statement in writing, since what the G.O.C. could do would always be subject to the exigencies of withdrawal and the War Office would not wish to bind him too greatly. The G.O.C. had specifically been given a free hand in his Directive and I thim that the most we could do would be for the Ministry of Fuel and Power to inform the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company in confidence that the military authorities were reasonably sure of being able to afford protection until their withdrawal.

As regards the final paragraph of this letter, it is worth noting that according to a recent report from Palestine the Refinery has ceased to operate in the last few days owing to the defection of the Arab workers. I doubt if we shall see much more production from it during the present year.

ER Dept Derjorder. J. J. Beith)

amin Linian Det Cr. 20/415th April, 1948.

(Action completed)

(Index)

Next Paper

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L.G.L. Pyran

MB Surrows

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PUBLIC RECORD. OFFICE

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REPRODUCED PHOTOGRAPH - NOT TO BE OUT PERMISSION OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON



BRITANNIC HOUSE. FINSBURY CIRCUS. LONDON. E.C. 2.

13th April, 1948.

The Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Sir,

We beg to refer to your letter E 3839/1260/31 of 25th March and our interim reply of 2nd April 1948. We have now discussed the situation with our Manager in Haifa who arrived in London for consultation on 8th April 1948.

Your Reference

In the face of the fear expressed by you that conditions will worsen and of your intimation that after the 15th May the General Officer Commanding in Palestine will no longer have powers to ensure the protection of our Staff, and furthermore that after the 1st August Palestine will be a foreign country in which there may not be any Central Authority which could be held responsible by His Majesty's Government for the safety of the lives and property of British subjects; and in view of the conditions prevailing in Palestine, we have reached the conclusion that it will not be possible to operate the Haifa Refinery from the time that the protection of British Forces is withdrawn.

In the meantime all British wives and families are being evacuated from Haifa to Cyprus or elsewhere and this movement will be completed by 30th April. Thereafter, we shall continue to operate the Refinery for as long as protection by British Forces is available, and petroleum stocks in the Refinery tankage will be reduced to the minimum required for whatever scale of operations may be possible. When it becomes necessary to shut down the Refinery, the British Staff will be withdrawn.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

for ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY LTD.

DIRECTOR.

RECORD OFFI CE

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PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

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should be warned of the dangers of staying in the country and that, while they could not be forced to lease, they should be attroughy advised to do as quickly as possible and told hat if they remained it would eat their own risk. The colonial ecretary undertook to enquire whether warnings on these lines had already been issued, and, if not, to ensure that they were.

As regards officials of the ralestine deveragent, their wives and children will all have been evacuated from the country by the end of April and the officials themselves are being evacuated in accordance with a phased programme beforethe 15th of May, with the exception of those who are being seconded for service with the M.C. as regards non-officials, the position on the 31st march was that members of the commercial community in ralestine had already been advised that, in making heir plans for the future, they should remember that His Majesty's Government could help in their departure to a much greater extent now then later on, when the possibility of practical assistance would steadily diminish. They were advised further that they should send their wives and children to the United ingdom before the end of April. Tissionaries and combers of allied institutions were similarly

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edvised through the Bishop in Jarusalem. The oil companies were also advised that shey should a range for families of their apployees in Falsatine to leave the country.

The Colonial ecretary therefore telesupplied to the igh Comissions, instructing him to issue a warning as desired by the eforce Committee, but suggesting that there might be come sembers of the mitish commity, e.g. employees of the refineries in Mair, in whose case advice to leave the country would be inappropriate, at any rate at this stage, and that he must exercise his discretion regarding the issue of a warning to these people. The ligh commissioner has replied (a) that he assumes that the warning should be given only to those British subjects whose normal domicile is in the United Fingdom; (b) that if an explicit warning is conveyed to these persons, whether verbally or otherwise, it will not be possible to include those who may be in possible to include those who may be in positions of imperial interest, such as the staff of the aifa Oil afineries. He has suggested that in the case of all such essential persons the warning should be accompanied by an intiration that 'is 'ajesty's Government, while in no way minimising the attendant risk, would be glad if they would remain at their posts until the last possible coment in the national interest. to said have to be inco clour tint in the event of their remaining in response to this quoct, Vil Vajecty's doverment would accept

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responsibility for the evacuation of the individuals concerned at a later date, should circumstances in Palestine make this necessary, and in the meantime accept responsibility for their security.

agreed that the warming should apply only to those whose normal demicile is not in Palestine. As to (b), in view of the importance of maintaining the operation of the oil refineries as long as possible, he felt that the warming must be modified in the sense suggested by the High Commissioner. He therefore consulted the Forcign Secretary and the "inister of Defence who have agreed with his view.

I therefore seek your approval of the High Commissioner's proposals. I am sending a copy of this minute, for their information, to the Foreign Secretary, the Minister of Defence and the Secretary of State for Commonwealth elations.

INITIALLED.

16th April, 1948.

[. 5037 | 44

1948

Number **E5037/1260/31** FROM

Foreign Office G. D. Spinney

Dated 19th April 23rd Received in Registry)

Cable and Wireless in Palestine.

Gives record of meeting held on the 19th April regarding the future of Establishments of Cable and Wireless now in Palestine.

Last Paper

4922

References

(Minutes.)

D. Balform

M: Lamb, Communications dept

In PP Lewis Force american Emberry. & M. Parsons.

(How disposed of) tel amman 23/

(Print)

M? Leurs Jones called at the F.O. on april 24th and was informed orally that it had already been arranged, before receipt of his letter, that the Tormolen laber & writer mit were to be tourferred to agreemen. He was runch concerned to have the future prombilities of Terusalum communications investigated with us and I suggested that all Melatyre. Telecommunications attaché at the U.S. Embroy, had better dienso this andlem with our general. dept, since it is a highly technical cuestion. I also told him that me me Intyre should get in touch the if M? Beith and that the realy computant without Colonial Office and fort of Palatine

(Action completed)

34967

Next Paper

Homey 10

PUBLIC

RECORD. OFFICE

23 AFR 1948

Record of a Meeting held at the Foreign Office on the 19th April: Establishments of Cable and Wireless in Palestine.

The following were present:

Mr. G.D. Spinney
Mr. H. Townsnend
Mr. Sharp
Mrs. Mitchell
Mr. Hall
Mr. Higham
Mr. Innes
Mr. Chaplin
Mr. Beith

Foreign Office
Post Office
Post Office
Post Office
Colonial Office
Colonial Office
Cable & Wireless
Caple & Wireless
Foreign Office

Cable and Wireless Ltd. nad received, on the 17th April, a message from their station at Jerusalem to the effect that the military authorities had warned their staff that their safety could no longer be guaranteed, that no further reliance could be placed on promises of safety made by either Jews or mammans Arabs, and that it would be advisable to evacuate the staff to Egypt or Transjordan. The military authorities could provide transport to move the staff and equipment to either country at any time up to the 1st May, if given reasonable notice. A similar message was later received from Haifa.

- It was agreed that the questions of the Jerusalem station and the Haifa station should be considered separately, and that the future of the Jerusalem installation was the most pressing question. The equipment there consisted of a mobile transmitter ("Blue Train") union could fairly easily be moved and set up elsemmere. Unless it were intended to evacuate the staff and equipment to the United Ringdom, and to abandon all thought of their eventual return, there would be no object in removing them to Egypt. In Transjordan, on the other hund, the transmitter could be used to provide an emergency link with the Cable and Wireless system, via Cyprus or possibly the United Kingdom direct.
- 5. It was agreed that the most satisfactory solution would be to take advantage of the offer of military transport and to move the Jerusalem staff and equipment to Transjordan, provided that the consent of the Transjordan authorities could be obtained. The Foreign Office undertook to request H.M. Representative at Amman to approach the Transjordan Government in order to obtain permission to establish the transmitter in Transjordan territory as a temporary and emergency measure.
- 4. From the point of view of H.M. Government, this course of action had the advantage of assuring communications with Transjordan; since nearly all land-lines to that country pass through Jerusalem, there is some likelinood of their being cut or seized. For the same reason, it was thought probable that

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an

the Government of Transjordan would see every advantage in allowing the temporary installation of the mobile transmitter.

The future of the Haifa establishment, which consisted chiefly of cable-neads, was less urgent, and no decision could be reached until more accurate information was receivede about the local situation and the degree of military protection which would be available. Other British concerns such as the oil installation and the banks wou ld presumably be kept in operation under military protection, possiply within a military zone, and it might be desirable to maintain the communication facilities provided by Caple and Wireless, whose Palestine representative would keep them informed of developments.

6s The Cable and Wireless station at Jaffa had a small wireless transmitter which would be left in the hands of the Arab staff there. A similar transmitter, which was to have been flown to Haifa as an emergency stand-by, would be diverted to the Tel-Aviv station and left in the hands of the Jewish staff there.

G.D. Spinney

19/4/48.

30 W

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN

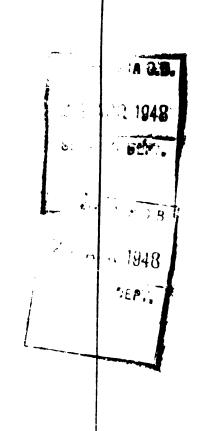
371/6865

PUBLIC

RECORD.

OFFICE

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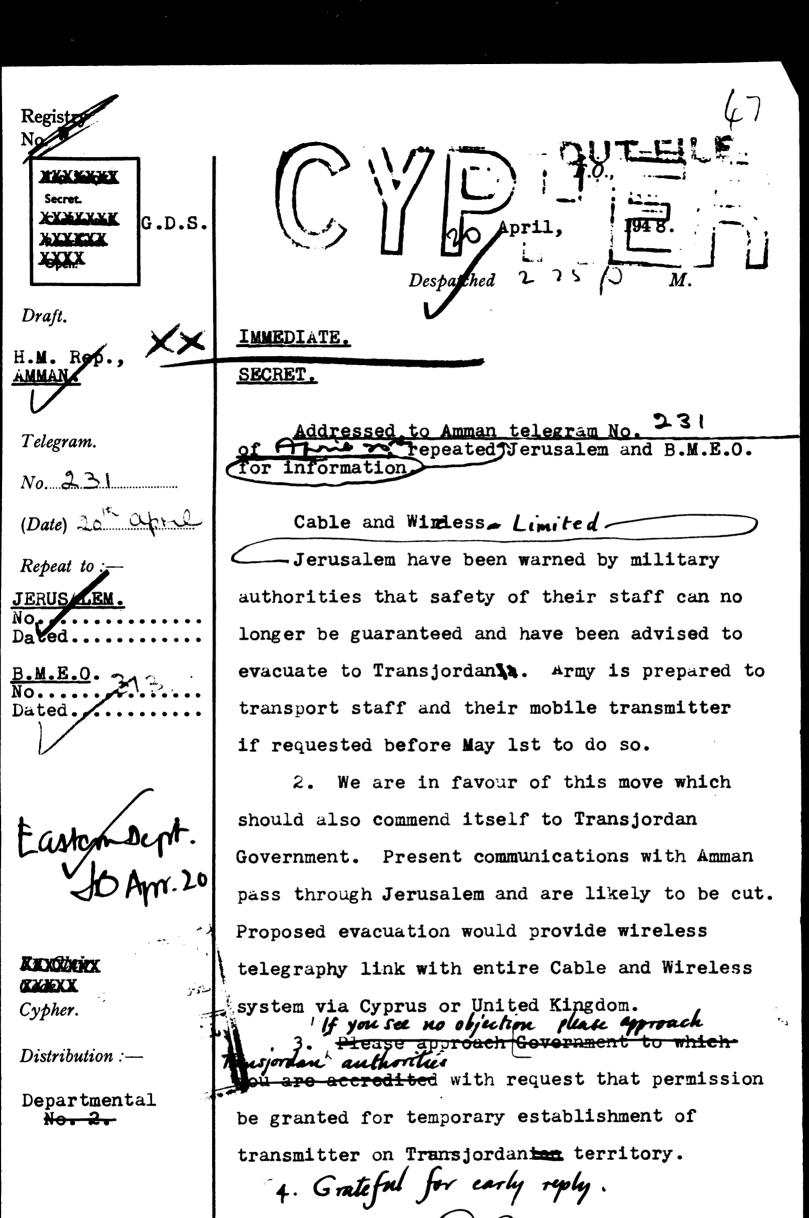


NOTHING

Mr. Townshoud, Director of the Telecommunication Branch of the G.P.O., telephoned on 17/4 to say that he had received a message from Cable & Wireless, Ltd., Serusalem. The company had been warned by the military authorities that no further reliance could be placed on the guarantees of either Arabs or Jews, and had been advised to evacuate their staff. A similar message was later received e3 Wireless at Haifa. Sir Hugh Dow, whom Mr. Townshead juggested should be consulted, yet back in England. A meeting been arranged at the F.O. between Menn. Townshend, Hell (C.O., Communications) Highem (C.O., Palestine), Beith, Cable & Wireless,

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Copies to:



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[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on]

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL DISTRIBUTION

W Secret

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO AMMAN

No. 251 20th April, 1948

D. 2.25 p.m. 20th April, 1948

Repeated to: Jerusalem

British Middle East Office No. 313

IMEDIATE SECRET

Addressed to Amman telegram No. 251 of April 20th repeated for information to Jerusalem and British Middle East Office.

Cable and Wireless Limited Jerusalem have been warned by military authorities that safety of their staff can no longer be guaranteed and have been advised to evacuate to Transjordan. Army is prepared to transport staff and their mobile transmitter if requested before May 1st to do so.

- 2. We are in favour of this move which should also commend itself to Transjordan Government. Present communications with Amman pass through Jerusalem and are likely to be cut. Proposed evacuation would provide wireless telegraphy link with entire Cable and Wireless system via Cyprus or United Kingdom.
- 5. If you see no objection please approach Transjordan authorities with request that permission be granted for temporary establishment of transmitter on Transjordan territory.
 - 4. Grateful for early reply.

GGGG

1/68654

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INWARD TELEGRAM.

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

Cypher (O.T.P.)

PROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

D. 22nd April, 1948.

R. 23rd " 02.00 hrs.

IMMEDIATE No. 1085. Secret,

Addressed to the Secretary of State.

Repeated Amman No.1133.

B.M.B.O. No. 58.

UKDEL.

New York No. 1134 (Washington please page).

Your telegram No. 1544 containing Foreign Office telegram No. 231 to Amman, not repeated to UKDEE.

Move of Cable and Wireless to Amanen.

I should have liked to be consulted on this matter which has been under discussion here for some time. At the time of move TELECOMMUNICATIONS from Jerusalem will be cut for at least two days unless wireless link with Haifa now being tried out can be established. This link with Haifa and later with Amman would suffice to carry deverament traffic only, so that press and other messages from Jerusalem would not be handled or only with great delay. Police wireless net is already overloaded since almost all land lines are out of operation. Army cannot assist and their signals unit is now split between Jerusalem and Haifa.

2. Importance of cutting out Jerusalow from communication with the outside world in four Jayo' time should be recognised, particularly at this stage.

Distributed to:R₀243
Secretary of State
P₀S₀ to Minister of State
Sir T₀ Lloyd
Mr₀ Rees-Williams
Sir S₀ Caine
Sir C₀ Jeffries

General Post Office Foreign Mr. Holding

Mr. Martin Mr. Trefford Smith

Mr. Gutch

Mr. Mathicson

Mr. Bigham

Nr. Galaworthy

Mr. Holmer

Mr. Dale

Mr. Bigg Mr. Hall.

Mr. Townshend. Mr. R.D. Spinney.

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G

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S

Registry E5312/1260/31 Number

FROM

Mr. Mitchell 21409/45 No.

to Mr. Spinney Dated 22nd April Received in Registry 28th

503

References

(Print)

(How disposed of)

Palestine, Cable and Wireless.

Refers to meeting at which position of Cable and Wireless Ltd. in Palestine was discussed. In view of a recent announcement that the British Government General Post Office will accept no responsibility for non-resident British subjects remaining in Palestine, Cable and Wireless have asked for an assurance that arrangements will be made with the British Military authorities for the evacuation of members of Cable and Wireless mobile staff who remain in Haifa until the withdrawal of British faces is completed. Asks whether this assurance may be given.

(Minutes.)

Spihen to GPO. This has all been settled up with Cath a Wireless.

BAPPT.30

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(Action completed)

(Index

Next Paper

E 5401

Telephone: HEADQUARTERS 1234
Extn.: 430

Telegrams: Gentel Cent London

P.O. Reference 21409/45

Your Reference

Dear Mr. Spinney,

OVERSEAS TELECOMMUNICATIONS
DEPARTMENT,
GENERAL POST OFFICE,

LONDON, E.C.I

April, 1948.

28 APR 1948

You will remember that at the meeting last Monday at which the position of Cable and Wireless Ltd., in Palestine was discussed, it was agreed that the Company should continue to operate in Haifa for as long as possible while British Forces remain there.

In view of a recent announcement that the British Government will accept no responsibility for non-resident British subjects remaining in Palestine, Cable and Wireless have asked for an assurance that arrangements will be made with the British Military Authorities for the evacuation of members of Cable and Wireless mobile staff who remain in Haifa until the withdrawal of our Forces is completed.

I should be glad to know whether we may give the Company this assurance.

I am sending copies of this letter to kr. Webster and Mr. Hall (Colonial Office).

Yours sincerely,

JA: mitchell

G.D.Spinney Esq., FOREIGN OFFICE.

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Registry | E5402/1260/31 Number

TELEGRAM FROM

11

Sir A. Kirkbride (AMMAN) 241 Secret Dated 23.4.48. Received in Registry 29.4.48.

Telecommunications in Palestine. Repeated to B.M.E.O. and Jerusalem. Refers to Foreign Office telegram No. 231 (5037/1260/3 Transjordan Government would welcome premence of a Cable and Wireless Mobile Unit in Amman and request that unit should establish itself here as soon as possible.

Last Paper.

5401

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

E Mit l' Bridges ...
Lebrommunications Dent

way B.

(Minutes.)

Mr. Spinney of the General Department has informed Cable and Wireless of this reply from the Transjordan Government and the Company are going ahead with their arrangements to move the "blue" train" to Transjordan. In deference to requests from journalists and broadcasting associations the Government of Palestine have arranged for Cable and Wireless to leave a communications link in Jerusalem until May 6th and the "blue train" will move about that date.

Mr. Spinney has also asked Cable and direless to see that their people in Transjordan keep a close watch for any messages from Jerusalem which may require retransmission, since it is possible that the means of communication left in Jerusalem after May 6th will not achieve direct contact with Lundon.

General Department

(J.G.S. Beith)

3rd may, 1948 The G.P.O. informed me B Wireless (London) later more to Amman) Jerusalem (the latter will to keep watch for any

(Action completed.)

5403

Wf. 24772/417 - 17748 - 1 - 47 - 1 - 47

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E 17 / 260 / 71

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on Cypher/OTP DEPARTMENTILL APR 1948

FROM AMMAN TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Sir A. Kirkbride

No. 241

D. 2.44 p.m. April 25rd, 1948.

April 25rd, 1948.

R. 3.55 p.m. April 25rd, 1948.

Repeated to British Middle East Office and Jerusalem

DMEDIATE

SECRET

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 241 April 23rd, repeated for information to British Middle East Office and Jerusalem.

Your telegram No. 251.

Transjerdan Government would welcome presence of a Cable and Wireless Mobile Unit in Amman and request that unit should establish itself here as soon as possible.

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S

E5403/1260/31

Removal of Cable and Wireless equipments from Jerusalem.

Gives the text of a telegram dated 22nd April from the State Department regarding the above. Wishes to know when. --- the Foreign Office are ready to discuss this matter.

(Minutes.) Palencine let. to E.O. 1108 C.O. al. 10 Palestone no 1609- Apr. 23. In Jachem (N. J. C.). no by Riandale, Apr. 23 7.0 house - the Princey - Apr. 24 In Jealin (The Time, y - Am. 26 12

> Action taken: tel. to ternsalem fent for Q. to despatch It May 4

(Action completed)

Next Paper

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34967

The C.B.S. correspondents tell me that all the correspondents appear to be staying on in Palestine. One of the C.B.S. Vice-Presidents, Mr. Davidson Taylor, is now in London, having just arrived from Palestine. According to him, there are two or three small power transmitters available which could be used for "yoice casts".

I think we should do all that is possible to help the B.B. O. and the American networks to get their news out of Palestine.

W.R.D. SAC

27th April, 1948.

Since Lewis Jones' visit we have had a Rlyra showing that the High Commissioner has made arrangements for C&W to mantin a wheel service in Terroller down to the 6 th May. Thur should relieve the premie a us. I have in formed Mr Ridsolle trales All Jones and the US Tole communications altache! DBalforn 27/4 bes hi lutyre.

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5017 1200 II

enter +00-5 17-5-US 29 APR 1948

AMERICAN EMBASSY

l Grosvenor Square, London, W.1. April 23, 1948.

RESTRICTED

WOEXED

Dear Bernard:

We have received a telegram dated April 22, from the Department of State reading as follows:

Plans the removal of its radio equipment from Jerusalem by May 15. If these plans are carried out there will be no reliable communication available after that date. Cutting off the Jerusalem and Palestine area from adequate communication with the outside world during critical period of intense world interest would be very hasardous from general security standpoint and leave the world without accurate information on what was happening. The Department is endeavoring to augment radio facilities at the American Consul Jerusalem but is highly doubtful this can be done by May 15 and Will be inadequate in any event. Maintaining international communications with Palesting inigonsidered essential. Please advise the Foreign Office/and urge the Foreign Office to take immediate steps to have Cable and Wireless continue the operation of its Jerusalem station until reliable communications can be otherwise provided.

I hope that you will let me know as soon as you are ready to talk about the foregoing.

With best wiehes,

Sincerely yours,

Bernard Burrows, Esquire,
Head, Eastern Department,
Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

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PUBLIC

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OFFICE

INWARD TELEGRAM

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

(ypher (0.T.P.)

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

D. 23rd April. 1948.

22.40 hrs. R. 25 rd

IMMEDIATE

INDEXE

No. 1103 Secret.

Addressed to S. of S. Repeated to Washington, No. 286. W U.K. Delegation, No. 1155 (Washington please pass).

" Amman, No. 1154. ťĊ " B.M.E.O. Cairo, No. 10.

My relegrem No. 1085.

Telecommunications.

It has not been possible to establish wireless link with Cable and Wireless at Haifa since their unit has been everyum in the present disturbances. I am endeavouring to arrange for Jorusalem unit to remain here operating mobile set only from 28th April which would mean that they would not move to Amnan until later.

- As already reported, Lydda sirport may close 29th April. Do you contemplate air mail to Palestine ceasing Thom?
- Since above was drafted, it has been arranged that Jerusalem unit will remain here temporarily and move to Amman just before 6th May. I hope that Foreign Office unit will be in use for Government messages within few days but see no way of avoiding 2 days break in press traffic while Cable and Wireless move

Copies sent to:-

Mr. Townshend.

Mr. R.D. Spinney. Foreign Office

S

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FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

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Cymbor (0.1.2.)

TO PALESTIFE (Gen. Sir A. Cumningham)

Sant 23rd April, 1948. 20.45 has.

THEFTHATS

INDEXE

No. 1609 Secret

Addressed to High Commissions for February Ropested to UKDEL, New York.

to Bullow, On

Tour velogrem No. 1985, morested Chief No. 1194

Telegress tiple too sent as result of telegrous from Coble and Wireless Jerussian office sent after consulting civil and militery authorities stating that additions much be informed before tat was it assistance in twacasalon to fransporden or Egypt was required. He date for more tas mentioned and it was essued this sould be havest ressible consistent with unfe seveness. I had useemed that you had been fully consulted.

described and assemble of desire and eggs to operate in guaranteed and assemble of each to evaluate them when the submediate here that a second necessary. Company have given lead semantee and the final semantee of staff and equipment much be finds point Company have on subjection of company have in feature of assemble operation. If you can subject to assemble operation in featured operation.

to move to Asset where Itak might still to of other use

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(Copies sens as Josephy) Offic: You become series to Her York; Ammon and B. L.E.O. Caller)

CONTRA BOOK TO L

G. P. J. (Gransous Collocommunications

Dept.)

" Mr. Hownsherd

Propries Office Cable and Wireless Tal.

- Mr. Spinney

- Fre A hookets

REPRODUCED PHOTOGRAPH - NOT TO BE OUT PERMISSION OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

43 BERKELEY SQUARE

LONDON. W. 1.

57es7 1260 31

MERRILL MUELLER MANAGER, LONDON OFFICE

23rd April, 1948.

GROSVENOR 3150 GROSVENOR 1905

Dear Rids.

INDEXES

The BBC and the undersigned have received an appeal by identical telegrams, from our respective correspondents in the area, to urge the early inauguration of some form of British-operated service from Jerusalem to replace the commercially operated Cable & Wireless system which is withdrawing May 1st next.

In our view, and the view of our correspondents in the area, it is vitally important that communications for press and radio be maintained from Jerusalem after May 1st, and after the expiry of the mandate and withdrawal of British forces. This is as vital to Britain as to other countries in the world. Our correspondents have suggested a system whereby such communication can be maintained by utilizing British equipment and technical personnel already on the spot, provided the British Foreign Office cooperates.

Our identical cables state that press and radio correspondents in Jerusalem area are making arrangements locally to relay the signal of a new British transmitter via Amman to London and the United States. They describe this new transmitter, an X399 in Army parlance, as "belonging to the British Community". We believe it is that allocated to Sir Hugh Dow. The transmitter and a British technician are already on the spot, but its operation depends on a frequency allocation from the Foreign Office which the technician tells our correspondents he is now awaiting.

The Jerusalem correspondents (Anglo-American), if the Foreign Office approves a policy permitting them to use this transmitter, intend to broadcast news, and send morse copy, to our respective countries on specified daily periods of time allocated to press and radio. signal of this small transmitter would easily carry the local distance to Amman where the Cable & Wireless operated "Blue Train" will later be This "Blue Train" is an Army mobile transmitter that is large and cumbersome and is being withdrawn for safety. But its new location, Amman, indicates it is intended to service such British radio facilities as remain in Jerusalem after Cable & Wireless's withdrawal. The "Blue Train s power is such that it would greatly boost the signal of the X399 from Jerusalem, and this suggested relay system is the only means of maintaining direct communication with Jerusalem.

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We understand that Mr. Barker, editor of the Foreign News Division of the BBC, has already discussed this verbally with you and with Mr. Orchard, the Communications Expert of the Foreign Office.

Could you please use your good offices to expedite the allocation of the frequency mentioned above, and the policy of allowing this transmitter for press and radio use. You will understand it takes some time to synchronise a radio-relay system from new locations and several days! test will be required before both the X399 and the "Blue Train" will be in faultless, usable operation.

Please advise at your earliest opportunity and call upon us at any time for any possible assistance we may be able to render.

Yours sincerely,

Allan Jackson, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

Merrill Mueller

National Broadcasting Co., Inc.

copy to Mr. Barker, BBC Foreign News.

Mr. Wm. Ridsdale, Foreign Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.

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The following is the text of an announcement to be made by Cable & Wireless to all their stations: INDEXED

With the exception of Jerusalem, and until further advised, cease accepting all traffic to Palestine except Government and urgent press. Government and urgent press will be subject to inaefinite delay. Traffic to Jerusalem still subject to previous restrictions."

G.D. SPINNLY

24/4

(Copy for Eastern Dept.)

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Nothing to be Written in this Margin.

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THE TIMES

5403 1260 31

MEMORANDUM FROM 12 mych Bentin

to Mr. McDonala.

April 26, 1948.

112W-AED

I wonder whether you care to mention to the Foreign Office the fact that everything points to our correspondence from Palestine being interrupted very soon. The Cable and Wireless people have apparently decided not to leave their installation in Palestine to be seized by Jews or Arabs. Caminada is determined to remain as long as he can.

An SOS from the correspondents has gone to the NPA, but the question remains whether the foreign Office is inclined to take up the question of press interests with Dow, the U.K. representative in Jerusalem. It might be helpful if the seriousness of an interruption of news from Palestine were mentioned to the F.O.

A PR.D.

Copy to the Editor.

PUBLIC RECORD. OFFICE

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ONE TIME PAD

Recd. 30 Apr '48.

From: - C. in C. MELF.

D.T.O. 291230 B Apr.

The War Office.

IMEDIATE.

RESTRICTED. PR/71975.

For D.D.P.R. from D.D.P.R. Ref your PR(Co-ord) (B) 100/MISC/1835 of 27 Apr.

Understand PMG Jerusalem endeavouring arrange cable and wireless link stays Jerusalem till 6 May with blue train moving to Amman about that Line communication possible from Amman to Jericho if not Jerusalem. date.

Two., No Army apparatus available sole use of press messages. Three. Signals have put one SCR 399 wireless set at disposal civil

in Jerusalem for civil emergency.

One SCR 399 has been installed in military compound Haifa for Four. cable and wireless for civil emergency.

Cable and wireless submarine cable Haifa fully guarded until Five. final military withdrawal.

Suggest NPA approach PMG through Colonial Office with view assist in staffing two sets mentioned in paras three and four.

Sigs Directorate has full details creving SCR 399. Seven.

CSO has fully explored AMG regrets unable assist further. Eight.

Message Control.

Distribution by DDPR.

Copies to: - DD Sigs (Weapons). DD Sigs (Telecommunication). Foreign Office (News Division - Mr Price). Colonnal Office (Middle East Division - Mr Matheson,

PUBLIC RECORD. OFFICE

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1948	6 MAY 1948
Registry E5775/1260/3 FROMM Jones (U.S. Embas y) to Mr Beith No. Dated Received 28.4.48. in Registry 0.5.48.	Broadcasting equipment in Jerusalem Encloses memorandum drawn up as the result of a convernation between Mr N. MacIntyre and Mr Taylor, Vice President of the Columbia Broad-casting Corporation, suggesting that it might be useful as a becameround to the meeting on April 29th.
Last Paper	· (Minutes.)
174.89	See E. 5771
References	See E 5776 So may 6
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(Print)	
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(Hew disposed of)	
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(Action (Index) completed)	
Next Paper	
5776	349 67

PUBLIC RECORD. OFFICE

FO 371

6 MAY 1948

AMERICAN EMBASSY
London, V.1.
April 28, 1948.

RESTRICTED

Dear John:

Bill MacIntyre, our Telecommunications Attache, had a long talk last night with Mr. Taylor, Vice President of Columbia Broadcasting Corp. Mr. Taylor left Jerusalem on April 23, and appears to be very knowledgeable. Bill made the enclosed memorandum of conversation with the thought that it might be useful to you as background for our meeting at 3:30 p.m. April 29. It seems possible that the Mr. Jordan mentioned in paragraph 3 of the memorandum might also have some information.

Bill made it clear to Mr. Taylor that this Embassy has as yet received no instructions to take up with the Foreign Office assistance to journalists and broadcasters, and that in discussing the matter with Mr. Taylor his only purpose was to elicit further information which might be of use to the Foreign Office.

With best wishes.

Lewis Jones

John Beith, Esq.,

Rastern Department,

The Foreign Office,

S.W.1.

P. S. all the information in This is Taylor's.

1/68654



- 1. The U.S. breadeasters in Jerusalem are rated as three good men:
 - a. Farnsworth Fowle, CBS; experienced en near-east affairs; Rhedes scholar, Exeter Cellege
 - b. John Donevan, NBC
 - e. Richard Williams, BBC; accompanied by Angell, his engineer
- 2. The Jewish Agency has no facilities to transmit out of Jerusalem but they would seem to like to have some. Walter Leurie, the
 Hagenah communications man, told CBS that he had nothing to
 offer but that if he could track down any transmitters (see
 below), he would try to capture them.
- The British civilians who must remain behind will have to provide their ewn security, and their own communications outlet. They have employed a British citisen who worked for the Palestine electric light company to set up the communications for them.

 Mr. Jerdan, of the Fereign Office, made the arrangements for them; he is now in Lendon was at Strand Palase.
- 4. The No. 19 transmitter is a pelice control type, local range only perhaps 10 to 20 miles. There are 5 of these, which will be installed as fellows:
 - l in the residence of the British representative at Damasous Gate (very easy to capture)
 - l in St. Georges Cathedral (Anglican) and the Cathedral close. This is where the British will be housed. Also 10 US correspondents, if they desire it.
 - 1 in St. Andrews Hospital
 - 2 undecided as of 4/24/48
- Gate will be 2 No. 399 transmitters. This is a US made set, possibly RCA. Short Wave. About 500 w. output. Can have as power supply a generator driven by a jeep meter which, using 25 gals/day, introduces the gasoline supply problem.

 The 2 No. 399 can be set up this way:
 - the eutside world, principally for service messages. This is Morse code, manual key transmission. No voice transmission. Correspondents have been promised one pooled

RESTRICTED

1/68654

message of 200 - 500 words/day. FREQUENCY ASSIGNMENT IS REQUIRED.

- b. I could be used for woice transmission, and would be operated only at specified time for news breadcast. 11:45 AM to 12 noon with repeat 12 noon to 12:15 (GMT). FREQUENCY ASSIGNMENT IS REQUIRED.
- 6. If voice transmission of 5 (b) can be worked out, there are 5 possibilities of pickup and "live" relay:
 - a. At Amman, via C&W's "Blue Train" mobile equipment, thence to London & New York. However, the question of Arab censorship arises. Also, there is no assurance that the Blue Train will ever get into operation at Amman capture by Arabs.
 - b. At Cyprus; via C&W transmitters to London
 - c. Rome
 - d. Cairo but would be subject to Arab censorship
 - e. Ankara, where there are two 20 KW transmitters. The engineer (#3 above) feels that, all conditions being favorable, the No. 399 could reach London with voice transmission but this is probably optomistic.
- 7. In the US Consulate in Jerusalem there is a No. 399 transmitter and one operator. These are Morse transmissions only (no voice) (cipher) and all must be in/code. (Dep't. regs?) Transmissions are one morning hour, and one afternoon hour, to Teheran. At Teheran they pick up a transmitter to Washington direct.

 The Consul-General has offered the US correspondents a pooled message of 200 400 words/day but, since it would be enciphered, the submitted message would have to be paraphrased.

 (Is this a true statement?)
 - 8. At Ramallah these is a medium wave transmitter of the Palestine broadcast service. Arabs now control this point. It is possible rather remote that this station could be monitored outside.
- 9. The transmitters of the Palestine police force are too small to reach beyond Palestine.
- 10. At Haifa, C&W was building a transmitter to carry voice beyond Palestine. Construction was stopped on 4-22-48. It would

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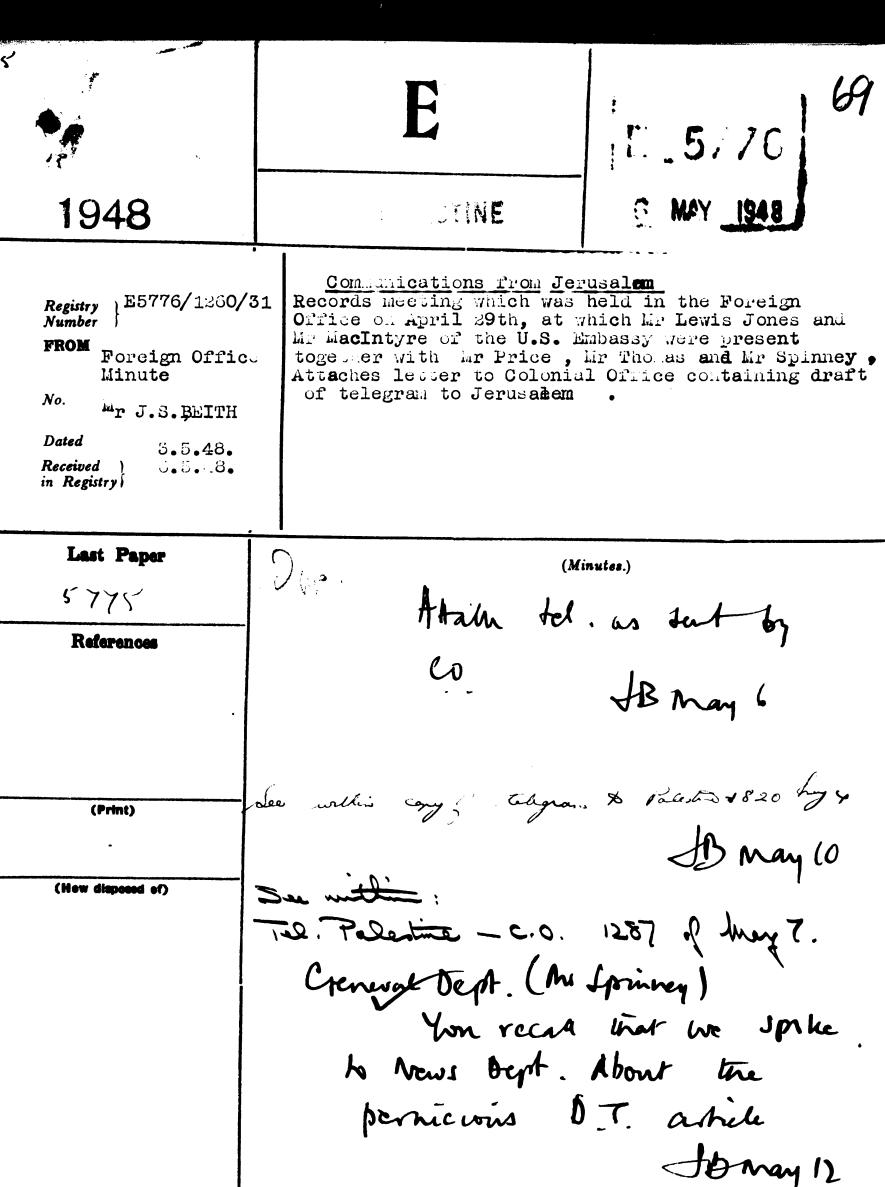
/ 68654

require a long time - possibly some months - to complete this installation.

- 11. At Tel Aviv, there is a small medium wave transmitter, property of the Hagenah, which will work as far as Jerusalem.
- 12. R.C.A.C. hopes to start installing a communications transmitter in Jerusalem, starting work about June 15.
- 13. There is a radio amateur in Tel Aviv who is in constant communication with another radio amateur in New York. But the US (FCC) laws operate against possibility of using this channel. Besides, Jewish censorship.

1 2 3 4 5 6 Reference of the control of the control

1/6865



Yes. I informed Mr. Townshend

(G.P.O.) of the action taken; he will no habt mention it informally to Cable & Wirden Sel.

22/5

B May 15

Next Paper

(Action completed)

5848

(Index)

34967

RECORD. OFFI CE

Registry No.

> Top Secret. Secret.

Confidential.

Restricted.

Open.

Draft. TELEGRAM

High Commissioner, Jerusalem.

From: Colonial Office.

New Sept.

agree

JB May 3

71975 Telegram PR/ from C. in C. Middle East to the War Office dated April 29th states that after Cable and Wireless move to Transjordan on May 6th no army pparatus for the sole use of press messages, but that one SCR 399 wireless set will be at the disposal "of civil Jerusalem for civil emergency" and that a similar set has been installed in the military compound at Haifa.

2. We understand that local correspondents are making arrangements to serve whatever transmitting facilities may be with available to them and this seems to be a reasonable arrangement. Diplomatic wireless set to be used by the Consulate will not be available ror press messages and we shall be glad if you will do your best in cooperation with the military authorities to enable correspondents to continue sending their messages. It is important that American correspondents should be allowed to share any facilities granter to British

correspondents/

RECORD. OFFICE

being done.

3. Please inform Beaumont for his guidance.

We recognise that position will be extremely difficult but hope that a news black out can be avoided.

trui is

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

1/68654

RECORD OFFICE

Minutes. 71

Communications from Jerusalem MAY 1948

A meeting was held in my room in the Foreign Office on April 29th at which the following were present: Mr. Lewis Jones and Mr. MacIntyre of the American Embassy, Mr. Price of the News Department, Mr. Thomas of the Communications Department and Mr. Spinney of the General Department.

We dealt first with the question of official communications from Jerusalem.

Mr. Thomas explained briefly what we were doing in the way of a diplomatic wireless installation and we made it clear to the representatives of the American Embassy that this link would not be available for press messages in the same way as the Ambassy suggested that their Consulate set might be. The difficulties were, briefly, the fact that a flood of press messages always coincided with a period of stress when the official link was crowded out by Government traffic and the difficulties were distributing "pooled messages" at the other end.

the problem of

Passing on to the question of separate facilities for press and broadcasting, we made it clear to the American Embassy that we wanted to do our best to help within the limits of the equipment and manpower available in erusalem. I explained that there was no question of Cable and Wireless representatives remaining on in Jerusalem after May 6th (the date of their departure having been extended by about a week). There seemed however to be a good chance that the local correspondents would make their own arrangements about staffing transmitters and that our military authorities would be able to help them out over equipment.

Since this meeting Mr. Price has been in close touch with Brigadier Cross of the War Office Public Relations Department, who has Mar Office Public Relations Department, who has Mar Office Public Relations Department, who has Mar Office to in C. Middle East. This message is rather vague and I think we should now get the Colonial Office to send a telegram to Jerusalem on the lines of the attached draft.

I am sending copies of this minute and the draft to Mr. Mathieson and Mr. Hall of the Colonial Office and to Brigadier Cross at the dar Office.

dr. 1. Buis

(J.G.S. Beith) 3rd May, 1948.

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1/68654

OUTWARD TELEGRAM

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

10.172

75872/154/31

5776 1260 31

Code

TO PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunninghom) Sent 4th May, 1948. 16.45 hrs.

IMPORTANT

XAL

No. 1820 Restricted.

Telegram PR/71975 from C. in C., Middle East to the War Office dated 29th April states that after Cable and Wireless move to Trans-Jordan on 6th May no army apparatus will be evailable for the sole use of press messages, but that one SCR 399 wireless set will be at the disposal "of civil in Jerusalem for civil emergency" and that a similar set has been installed in the military compound at Haifa

- I understand that local correspondents are making arrengements to serve whatever transmitting facilities may be available to them and this seems to be a reasonable arrangement. Diplomatic wireless set to be used by the Conculate will not be available for press messages and I shall be glad if you will do your best in co-operation with the military authorities to assist correspondents to make arrangements for continued transmission of press messages. It is important that American correspondents should be ellowed to share any facilities arranged for British correspondents and we understend that this is meach gaied
- 3. Please inform Beaumont for his guidance. I recognise that position will be extremely difficult but hope that a news black-out can be avoided.

Copies sent to:-

- Kr. J.G.S. Be1th. - Hers Division. Pereign Office

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INWARD TELEGRAM

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

Cypher (O.T. PNDEXED

5776 1260 31

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

D. 7th May, 1948.

7th " " 16.45 hrs.

No. 1287 Confidential.

My telegram No. 1158.

Move of Cable and Wireless Ltd. from Jerusalem to Amman.

Representatives of the Foreign press in Jerusalem have severely criticised Fermiston-Evans, who is in charge of the Jerusalem unit, on the grounds that original scheme for the move to Amman, not later than 6th May, had been planned by himself owing to personal apprehensions, and without regard to continuity of communications available for the press.

- 2. As you know, original plan was framed on military considerations of the withdrawal. It had to be altered owing to subsequent developments of which you are also aware, and which, of course, had nothing to do with Fermiston-Evans.
- 3. Person named states, however, that the press complaints have reached the U.K. and have resulted in the displeasure of his directors and even the personal censure of the Mayor. I am concerned that he should not be blamed unjustly, and am taking steps to rectify matters here. I should be grateful, however, if you would make the position quite clear to his directors.

Copies sent to:-Foreign Office

Communications Dept.

371 / 68654

194

Registry Number E6297/1260/31

TELEGRAM FROM

Mr. Beaumont Jerusalem.

15th May Received 17th May

in Registry

E: Palestine

Liessage for the Quai d'Orsay from the rench Consulate reporting that their radio is out of action.

Gives the text of a message which the French Consulate has requested shall be passed to the Quai d'Orsay.

(Repeated t o Paris).

Last Paper.

References.

(Print.)

Minutes.

(Action completed.)

Cad

Next Paper.

6481.

32.43 F.O.P.

PUBLIC RECORD. OFFICE

68654

DEPARTMENTAL DISTRIBUTION

FROM JERUSALEM TO FOREIGN OFFICE

7 MAY 1948

Mr. Beaument No: 8

D.5.16.p.m.15th May 1948

15th Way 1948

R.4.29.p.m.15th May 1948

MOST DANEDIATE

French Censul-General has asked me to transmit following most immediate to Quai d'Orsay.

[Begins].

French Consulate radio hit by small arms fire and out of action.

No communication except with British Consulate by telephone. Two members of staff slightly wounded. Remainder all well.

[Bads].

2. I should be grateful if the above could be passed on as I have undertaken to do so. I have received messages on the 599 set through Haifa from Paredi to French Consul-General which I have passed on. I have pointed out however that I am quite unable to take over their communications requirements. I will however continue to send them short messages by telephone so long as system remains intact.

[Repeated to Paris. See also Fereign Office telegram No: 1551 to Paris].

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat].

X:X:X:

17 MAY 186 AM 1 AM AM 1 AM AM 1 AM

PUBLIC RECORD

1/68654

Registry No. # 8.6297/1260/3/ Most humedial Restricted. Add. Paris lil No 1531 RpH. Jensalem. My in andiately following telegrand is a repetition of a belg Jernsalem belegram Please pass tre message Defr. ni iks pavagrafsk 1 Quai d'Orsay. RECEIVED IN C.B. 17 GAY 1949 BENT TO DEP ..

47) (14728). Wt 11489—144 250m 5/47 G.S.St.

26297/1260/31

En Clair

DEPARTMENTAL DISTRIBUTION

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO PARIS

No. 1531

15th May, 1948. D. 7.22 p.m. 15th May, 1948. Repeated to Jerusalem No. 9 (Immediate).

MOST IMMEDIATE

Addressed to Paris telegram No. 1531 of 15th May repeated to Jerusalem.

My immediately following telegram is a repetition of a Jerusalem telegram. Please pass the message in its paragraph 1 to the Quai d'Orsay.

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat].

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RECORD.

FROM JERUSALEM TO FOREIGN OFFICE

E 30.81

Mr Beaument No. 22

D. 3.55 pm. 17th Hay 1948 948 R. 6.03 pm. 17th May, 1948.

17th May, 1948.

CONFIDENTIAL

Your telegrams Nos. 10 [grp.undec.] 399.

Wireless.

Set belongs to the British community and is worked by the Ministry of Works representative here in his spare time. I give him agood deal of this in order to content the press and as a result we are on the most excellent terms.

- 2. Remarks to which you take exception were (a) made in confidence for his personel information to a man we can trust (b) intended to convey that the British community would not pay for transmission day after day of material which was untrue or wilfully misrepresented the conduct of His Majesty's Government or His Majesty's forces in Palestine (e.g. by certain United States correspondents), (c) intended to show that we would need material after but not before [grp.undec] since because the set is in our premises we must be presumed to represent the British community in this respect. It is also the most valuable source of news.
- seen, using their own consulate wireless and Jewish facilities and in view of our nearer relations with the British press I do not think any useful purpose would be served if I tried to correct the unfortunate impression which you appear to think my remarks may have made. I will however take care that in the event of any news derogatory to [grp.indec.? His Majesty's Government] having been filed and transmitted, the question of future facilities for the offender shall be decided by the British community and not (repeat not) by this Consulate. I will inform them of your wishes that the greatest freedom shall be given to the press but I can scarcely believe you would wish me to force their hand should they decide to withhold facilities.

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretairat].

ppp



71/6865

E 8669

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Reference:
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THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

ofrate then.

Weeling of

workenst they conceived workable, thus cousing class all round the Middle East.

This therefore to our advantage that the messay frequencies of wave lays to should be allotted to Palestine and in young to the probable we might suggest to 17. Mansoft that in order to avoind any uniflection.
Thereoperation, the signal channel between the Board of the technical auctivities in the State of teracl

should be entirely on an uniformal basis.

Could be entirely on an

Re-draft BASIS
Sent for hiers 10.6

REPRODUCED PHOTOGRAPH - NO REPRODUCED PHOTOGRAPHICAL OUT PERMISSION OF THE PUBLICACY OF THE

DEPARTMENTAL DISTRIBUTION.

FROM HAIFA TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Mr. Marriott. No. 72.

5.5 p.m. 5th June 1948.

5th June 1948.

R. 10.25 a.m. 7th June (via War Office). 7th June 1948.

IMMEDIATE.

Communications Board Middle East of which Chairman is Chief Signal Officer M. R.L.F. is represented here by the Chairman of the Palestine sub-committee who is Brigadier Kennet on staff of General Officer Commanding. Provisional Government of State of Israel has appointed Friedberg Director General of [gp. undec. ? P.T.T.]. Before leaving Brigadier Kennet considers it desirable to allot frequencies and wavelengths for use in Palestine. This will involve correspondence between C.B.M.E. and Friedberg in his "official" capacity. Have you any objection on political grounds in view of the vast advantage to be gained. Request immediate reply. reply.

W:W:W:W:W

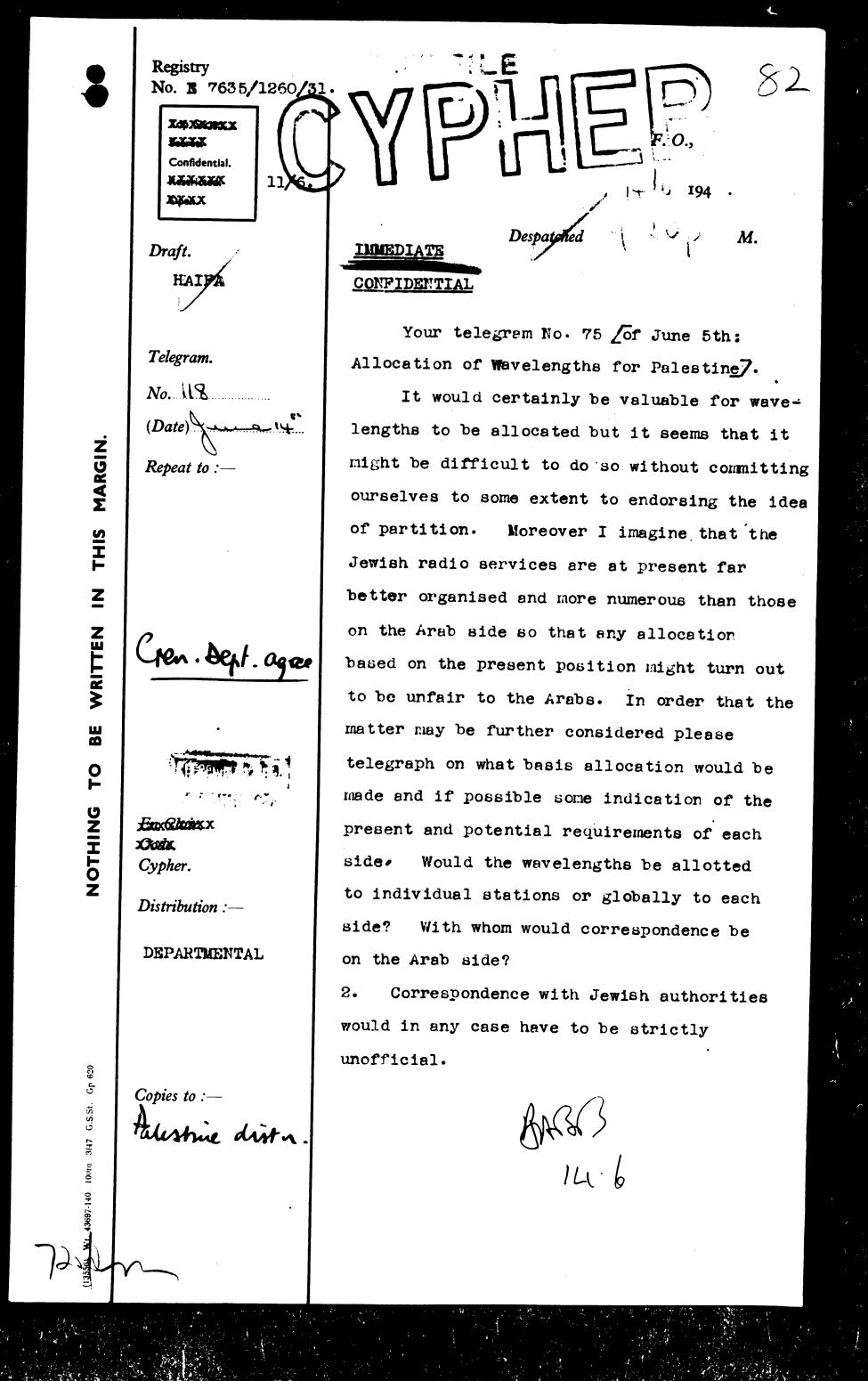


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68654

Cypher/OTP.

No. E 7655/1260/31.

Confidential.

DEPARTMENTAL DISTRIBUTION.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO HAIFA.

No. 118.

D. 9.20 p.m. 14th June 1948.

14th June 1948.

IMMEDIATE.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Your telegram No.75 [of June 5th: Allocation of wavelengths for Palestine].

It would certainly be valuable for wavelengths to be allocated but it seems that it might be difficult to do so without committing ourselves to some extent to endorsing the idea of partition.

Moreover I imagine that the Jewish radio services are at present far better organised and more numerous than these on the Arab side so that any allocation based on the present position might turn out to be unfair to the Arabs. In order that the matter may be further considered please telegraph on what basis allocation would be made and if possible some indication of the present and potential requirements of each side. Would the wavelengths be allotted to individual stations or globally to each side? With whom would correspondence be on the Arab side?

2. Correspondence with Jewish authorities would in any case have to be strictly unofficial.

W: W: W: W: W

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

1 2 3 4 5 6 Refer

68654

E. 8669 1948 Obstacles placed in the way of British subjects leaving Palestine, and of holders of British Registry E8669/1260/31 passports being forced to enlist in the "Jewish Number Army". FROMHAIFA (Mr Marriott) Encloses copy of letter to the Mayor of Haifa protesting about treatment of British subjects and No. (22/1/1) a copy of the reply, stating that the matter is being taken up. Dated Received in Registry 28 Jun 48 Last Paper (Minutes.) E.7635 Mr. Burell. /4.25.vi. Eastern Dept References 42:Vis (Print) (How disposed of)

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(Action completed)

(Index)

Next Paper

E 8670.

34925

22/1/1.

E 8069

No.19.

His Britannic Majesty's Consul General at Haifa presents his compliments to the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit the accompanying documents -

Reference to previous correspondence.

No.and date.

Subject.

1. Copy of letter of 31st May,1948, to the Mayor of Maifa.

placed in the way of United Kingdom British Subjects.

2. Copy of Reply of 1st June, 1948.

Obstacles being

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

68654

British Consulate General,

Haifa.

31st May, 1948.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that it has been brought to my notice that obstacles are heing placed in the way of U.A.British subjects, the holders of British passports, leaving Palestine and, at least in one case, that U.K. British subjects, holders of British passports, are being forcibly enlisted in the "Jewish Army". It is my duty to inform you that His Hajesty's Government in the United Hingdom cannot tolerate this and to request Your Worship to take such steps as many be necessary to make this fact known.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) C.Marriott, H.B.M.Consul General.

His Worship
The Mayor of
Haifa.

Copy to:- Chief of Staff.

N TO

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1/6865

86

Municipal Corporation of Haifa General Administration P.O.B.1.

00/3/32.

1st June, 1948.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 31.5.1948, on the subject of obstacles being placed in the way of the British subjects.

I am discussing the above matter with the Authorities concerned.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) ?
CHAITMAN
Emnicipal Commission.

Mr.C.Marriott,
H.B.D.Consul General,
British Consulate General,
Haifa.

3 # 5 6 TO

PUBLIC RECORD

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	E	E 3570 864
1948	PALESTINE	28 JUN 1948
Registry E8670/1260/3 FROM HAIFA (Mr Marriott). No.20 (23/3/1) Dated Received 28 Jun 48	about the occupation of the which is leased to Consoli British Company, by a number the Jordan Valley, and the evacuated and inconvenience	er of Jewish refugees from e reply reporting the hotel
Last. Paper E. 8669	(Min	ites.)
References		Afferdors
(Print) (How disposed of)	Eastern Dy S. 125:vi	. c72:vii
(Action completed) Next Paper = 867	34925	
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23/3/1. E . 8670

28 JUN 1948

No.20.

His Britannic Majesty's Consul General at Haifa presents his compliments to the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit the accompanying documents -

Reference to previous correspondence -

No.and Date.

Subject.

1.Copy of letter of 18th May, 1948, to the Mayor of Haifa.

2.Copy of Reply of 19th May,1948.

Jewish Refugees lodged at the Windsor Annex, Haifa.

Reference:

1/6865

British Consulate General, Haifa.

18th May, 1948.

Sir.

I have the honour to inform you that the Windsor Hôtel Annexe, which is leased to a British company, Consolidated Refineries Limited, has been invaded by a Jewish Organisation which has lodged there a number of Jewish refugees believed to be from the Jordan valley. It has been reported to me that Mr. James Pollock assented to the occupation of this hôtel. I have Mr. Pollock's categoric assurance that this is not so.

- However much i may sympathize with and deplore the plight of the refugees, I cannot but protest in the strongest possible temms against this invasion of what is temporarily British property and actually occupied and needed by British subjects.
- It is my duty to request you to take steps to see that the Jindsor Hotel Annexe is restored to its rightful occupiers, Consolidated Refineries Limited, at the earliest possible moment- and I suggest by noon tomorrow, Wednesday, 19th May. It is further my duty to request you to see that I, as His Britannic Majesty's Consul General, be informed in good time when it is proposed to take over property occupied by British subjects for any purpose.

I have the honour to be, His Forship, Sir, The Mayor of Haifa. Your obedient Servant, (gd.)C.Marriott.

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Copy.

89

Municipal Corporation of Haifa General Administration P.O.B.1.

19th May, 1948.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 18.5.1948, on the subject of Jewish Refugees lodged at the Windsor Hotel Annex and have to inform you that the above hotel has already been evacuated.

In this connection I wish to add that it was explained to me that since the Jordan Valley has suddenly turned into a severe battle field, all children had to be immediately evacuated and temporarily lodged in Haifa; some of the hotels served the purpose.

The unintentional inconvenience is regretted.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(Ogd.) ?
CHAIRMAN
MUNICIPAL COMMISSION-

Mr.C.Marriott,
British Consulate General,
Haifa.

8671 1948 Copy of a letter to the Mayor of Tel Aviv.
requesting that steps be taken to protect the
property of Barclay's Bank which is situated within Registry | E8671/1260/31 FROM HAIFA his Municipality, and copy of the reply, confirming (Mr Marriott) that the building is being watched. No. 21 (22/3/8)Dated Received in Registry 28 Jun 48 Last Paper (Minutes.) £ 8670 Eastern Dyt 14 291 N a. a. Remill 21/6 References 4. 2: vii (Print) (How disposed of) (Action completed) (Index) Next Paper 生引行 34925

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71/68654

No.21.

His Britannic Majesty's Consul General at Haifa presents his compliments to the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Afrairs and has the honour to transmit the accompanying documents -

Reference to previous correspondence -

No. and Date.

Subject.

- 1.Copy of letter of 18th May,1948, to the Mayor of Tel Aviv.
- 2.Copy of Reply of 26th May, 1948.
- 3. Copy of letter of 9th June, 1948, to the Mayor of Tel Aviv.

Protection of properties belonging to Nationals of the United Kingd on - Barclays Bank, Tel Aviv.

1 68654 REPRINT

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To reference:-

RECORO.

OFFICE

92

British Consulate General,

Haifa.

18th May, 1948.

Sir,

It has been reported to me that the undermentioned British property is situated within your Municipality:-

Barclays Bank (Dominions, Colonies & Overseas)
Allenby Road,
Tel Awiv

I have the honour accordingly to request that you will, as is done in all civilised countries, take steps as may be necessary for the protection of this property belonging to Nationals of a friendly state.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

C.Marriott.

His worship,
The Mayor of
Tel Aviv.

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Copy.

Municipal Cooperation Tel aviv.

12571.

26.5.1948.

C.Marriott, Esq.,
British Consul General,
Haifa.

Sir,

Subject:- Watch and Ward - Barclays Bank Building Tel Aviv.

Yours of the 18th May, 1948.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter under reference and to inform you that the building in question is still being watched by the Jewish Security Forces in accordance with the arrangements made between them and the Management of the Barclays Bank Tel Aviv.

I have no knowledge of any intention of this watch being removed in the near future.

I fail to understand your reference to our duty to do what "is done in all civilized countries" and beg to ask you to refrain from such insinuations

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) J.Rokach MAYOR.

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OFFICE

371/6865

94

British Consulate General, Haifa.

22/3/8.

9th June, 1948.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter 6/4/2 12571 of 26th May. I regret that you should have found an insinuation which has caused offence in my letter of 18th May. I had no such intention but merely addressed a request to you that could not have been addressed to an authority in an uncivilized country with any hope of its being complied with.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

(Sgd.) C.Marriott
H.B.M.Consul General:

His Worship,
The Mayor of
Tel Aviv.

GF.

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UFFICE

Reference:-

PUBLIC RECORD.

•7 •	·	E 8751 95
1948	A) CSTINE	29 JUN 1948
Registry Number E8751/1260/31 TELEGRAM FROM British Middle East Office, CAIRO 213 TOP SECRET Dated 26. 6.48 Received 29.6.48 in Registry	Commanders-in-Chief Middle plans for protection of Br Palestine after withdrawal Addressed to Haifa telegrar Foreign Office and Jerusale Understood that there are about 50 British officials Jerusalem, and of these the diplomatic immunity. Gives officials understood to be proposals from Commanders-i of British nationals. Requirecommendations on possible for protection and evacuatican nationals.	of forces from Haifa. n No. 6Repeated to m. remaining in Palestine in each of Haifa and at the majority enjoy numbers of non- in Palestine. Summarises in-Chief for protection lests Foreign Office
Last Paper.	(Minutes.)	Lew Anhell. 29: vi
E8671 References.	An et 2	·
(Print.) (How disposed of.) Sich List. (4) (2-272) June.	Meeting on this For this mulij, se E 9029 The muling duished action was required of the at present. I think we may be to the telegram with	Subject Las Beins Line 30 Chat no Nany or Air Fore can await Haifa'o
(Action (Index.) completed.)	Sex withous. him/Def. Tel. to GHO. MELF.	HBeeley 30/6 - (.!. Pyron (17 MTLS 2.7. COS(ME) 257 of 30/6.
Next Paper.	See airo = 7029 \$2008 F.O.P. B.a. on 15th To	er of 23/6 2.7:vii

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Cypher/OTP

PLOMATIC SECRET DISTRIBUTION

E EAST OFFICE CAIRO

TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

June 26th, 1948.

D: 8,25,p.m. June 26th, 1948.

R: 10.15.p.m. June 26th, 1948.

Repeated to Foreign Addressed to Haifa telegram No. 6. Office and Jerusalem.

Commanders-in-Chief Middle East have been considering plans for protection of British nationals in Palestine after withdrawal of forces from Haifa.

- We understand British officials remaining in Palestine comprise about fifty in each of Haifa and Jerusalem. It is understood the majority of these are on your staff and hence enjoy diplomatic immunity.
- The numbers of non-officials remaining are understood to be (a) British proper including dominions 150, (b) British Arab 600, (c) British Jews 5,000.
- Commanders-in-Chief consider it quite impossible to re-introduce forces into Palestine to protect in situ nationals referred to in paragraph 5. The most that could be done might be to evacuate by sea as many as could be collected by you at or near Haifa. It might be necessary for this operation to be covered by a small landing party and air cover.
- The possibility of a situation arising in which British nationals would require protection has been reported to the Chiefs of Staff, but any action which may be taken would depend on the numbers of nationals who would in fact merit legal protection. It would be helpful if you could confirm that the numbers given in paragraph 5 of the above are correct and that they are all entitled to protection by His Majesty's Government. Locations of these nationals are also required.
- Regarding your own staffs it is presumed that you have made arrangements for their protection and if necessary their evacuation if a serious situation arises. Can you say what plans are in existence to meet such an eventuality?
- We understand equivalent American nationals under A, B and C of paragraph 5 are 200, 500 and 6,000 respectively No information is available here regarding plans which may have been made for their protection in similar circumstances. Can you send any details? It may be that plans for protection and evacuation of both British and American nationals could co-ordinated and we would like your recommendations on this point.

Foreign Office pass to Haifa as my telegram No. 6. [Repeated to Haira]. [Copy sent to M.E. Secretariat].

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SECRET CYPHER TELEGRAM

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8751 1260 31 CZ 1521 TOO 301800Z TOD 3020307

From: Ministry of Defence, London.

: G.H.Q., Middle East Land Forces. To

MORXED

Rptd: C-in-C., Mediterranean. C-in-C., East Indies.

COS (ME) 257

30th June 1948.

We have consulted Foreign Office and Colonial Office about your telegram No. 246/CCD referring to protection of British nationals in Palestine and we confirm the assumption in your paragraph 2.

- British Arabs and Jews in your paragraph 3(b) and (c) are considered to be permanent_residents in Palestine, except that (c) may include a few British subjects who are working in Palestine and who happen to be Jews. need for their evacuation is unlikely to arise. In any case they have had ample warning of our departure so that we can hardly be held responsible for them in future.
- We agree with course of action in your paragraph 5 and note that you are keeping whole question under observation.

TOO 301800Z

CIRCULATION

D.C.O.R. Foreign Office First Sea Lord Message Control, War Office Registry Telegrams, Air Ministry Chief of Combined Ops. Staff Secretary of State for/Commonwealth Relations Secretary of State for Colonies P/S to Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

We have this of nomewhere.

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SECRET CYPHER TELEGRAM

p.w. 98

WARNING The text of this message must be thoroughly paraphrased if it is to be published or otherwise communicated to persons outside the British $\zeta \gamma \zeta$ or U.S. Government Service. If re-transmitted unparaphrased, the originator must mark it to be sent in "O.T.P." (One-Time Pad).

1585 TOO 231315B (231113Z)TOR 241610Z

From:

G. H. Q. M.E.L.F.

To:

Ministry of Defence, London.

Rptd: C. in C. Mediterranean.

246/CCL

23rd June 1948.

From Commanders-in-Chief for Chiefs of Staff.

- You will realise that on our withdrawal from Palestine and particularly while the Jewish State remains unrecognised by H.M. Government we may be faced with the awkward possibility of having to protect and evacuate British personnel remaining in Palestine. The scope of the problem as we know it at present is given in the following paragraphs.
- British officials remaining in Palestine comprise about 50 in each Haifa and Jerusalem. The majority of these are on the staff of H.M.G.'s representatives at these places where they are guarded by British ex Palestine Policemen. Since we assume they would enjoy diplomatic immunity, we do not consider they should be included in any evacuation plans.
- The numbers of non-officials remaining will be approximately as follows.
 - British proper including Dominions 150. (\mathfrak{A})
 - British Arab 600. (b)
 - British Jew 3,000. (c)

Should conditions stabilise in Palustine the above numbers may be increased by the reason(?) of some of those who leave before the withdrawal.

We are endeavouring to obtain nowe detailed information regarding location. Without nationals and how many under (b) and (c) above would in fact merit physical protection but are acceptable if we will get any very helpful mowse.

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Cypher/OTP

DIPLOMATIC (SECRET) DISTRIBUTIO

FROM HAIFA TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Mr. Marriott. No. 172.

D. 11.15 a.m. 4th July, 1948.

4th July, 1948.

R. 12.36 p.m. 4th5Julill194948

Repeated to B.E.E.O. Cairo and Jerusalem.

TEMEDIATE.
TOP SECRET.

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 172 of 4th July, repeated to B.M. M. C. Cairo and Jerusalem.

Your telegram No. 189.

2. There is of course no question of diplomatic immunity so far as Haifa is concerned. By staff and I are at present enjoying what privileges I am entitled to expect. I do not (repeat not) anticipate that protection will be required against constituted authorities. The risk we run is from irresponsible elements like I.Z.L. and the Stern Gang or as a result of our own conduct. This risk is constant and known to all. The everthrow of the present "Government" by I.Z.L. would increase it but I do not (repeat not) believe even then a concerted attack would be made on us. We should probably be required to leave at short notice and I should presumably be given a chance to ask for the means to do so.

3. Numbers given for British are as near as I can estimate.

4. I have the transpert, if I can use it, necessary to convey my own staff and the few European British left in Haifs, with whom I am in touch, to a point of embarkation but I have no means of communication with the British in e.g. Tel Aviv, Nazareth, Tiberias except by post. The British Arabs and Jews are for the most part unknown to me and it is not known how many of the former have left the country.

for the American nationals roughly correct except for Jews when he put at 5,500. He is trying to work out a plan and agrees generally with my estimate of the risk. The need for evacuation would arise so suddenly that I do not see how a landing party and air cover could arrive in time. I think evacuation could only be effected with the co-operation of local authorities which would not be forthcoming if there were a landing party.

Fereign Office please pass to B. M. S. O. and Jerusalem as my telegrams 8 and 51 respectively.

[Repeated to B.... 1.0. and Jerusalem].

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Registry

Top Secret.
Secret.

No.

Despatched

IMMEDIATE

TOP SECRET

of July repeated to Jerusalem, B.M.E.O. and Washington.

Your telegram No. 172 Cof July

staff is very much in our thoughts. If it you should in form me becomes more critical, I hope you will continue immediable to consult me as long as this is possible, but in the last resort you have full discretion to take whatever action you consider necessary in the interference of your staff. This authority covers evacuation from the country if you consider this to be necessary and means can be found.

- 2. Meanwhile I should like you to consider whether it is possible for you to reduce your liabilities by sending some of your staff out of the country without thereby destroying the value of the Consulate-General as a whole.
- situation while representatives of the Mediator are still in Haifa, you should appeal to them for protection. It occurs to me however that your American colldague might be able to offer more tangible protection in an extreme

/emergency

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emergency/by giving sanctuary to you and your staff in the U.S. Consulate. Unless you see objection, you should immediately put this possibility to him.

4. Please keep me informed of the measures you take.

Fred

Mrch

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Cypher/OTP.

DIPLOMATIC (SECRET) DISTRIBUTION.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO HAIFA.

No. 264.

7th July 1948.

D. 7.20 a.m. 8th July 1948.

Repeated to: Jerusalem No. 339;
B. M. E. O. (Cairo) No. 737; Washington No.7409.

IMMEDIATE.

TOP SECRET.

7th July, repeated for information to Jerusalem, B.M.E. C. (Cairo) and Washington.

Your telegram No.172 [of 4th July].

Your present position and that of your staff is very much in my thoughts. If it becomes more critical, you should inform me immediately.

- 2. Meanwhile I should like you to consider whether it is possible for you to reduce your liabilities by sending some of your staff out of the country without thereby destroying the value of the Consulate-General as a whole.
- 3. If you are placed in a dangerous situation while representatives of the Mediator are still in Haifa, you should appeal to them for protection. It occurs to me however that your American colleague might be able to offer more tangible assistance or protection in an extreme emergency e.g. by giving sanctuary to you and your staff in the United States Consulate. Unless you see objection, you should immediately put this possibility to him.
- 4. Please keep me informed of the measures you take.

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat.]

W:W:W:W:W

PUBLIC

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Last Paper.

E 8995

References.

(Print.)

(Action completed.)

Next Paper.

8497

(Minutes.)

and Jerusalem, and Saving to Paris.

The background of the telegram within is to be found in our telegram No. 223 (Flag A behind this paper). The Company are prepared to approach the Jewish authorities and the Mediator, with a proposal for resuming the flow of crude oil from Iraq through Haifa to Europe as soon as they are assured that we would not object to the presence of a very small number of British supervisors in Haifa.

On the evidence provided in Mr. Marriott's telegram I should say that, in view of the urgent need of France and other west European countries for Iraqi petroleum, we should tell the Company that we would not object to the return of these supervisors if the truce is prolonged or if special arrangements can be made for the demilitarisation of Haifa. Company are aware of the risks their personnel would run, but they are under strong pressure from their French component and they naturally wish to resume

M. Le Roy of the French Embassy visited me again this afternoon to discuss Haifa. He assured me that this afternoon to discuss Halfa. He assured me that the French Government would be willing to support the Company in their approach to the Jewish authorities. He again urged that we should take full account of the dependence of France on these oil supplies and that we should act with as little delay as possible.

answer for them tomorrow morning (Thursday).

7th July, 1948.

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informed.

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Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL DISTRIBUTION

FROM HAIFA TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Marriet,

D. 3.57 p.m. 4th July,1948.

Ne.173 4th July,1948.

R. 6.58 p.m. 4th July,1948.

IMMEDIATE SECRET

Your telegram No.223. Please see my telegram No.172.

Some of the precautions I have taken may give clearest idea of the risks we run which can only be increased by adding to the number of British here.

- 2. I returned weapons and refused the armoured cars offered by G.O.C. because as I have teld my party we have only to kill one Jew to be wiped out. My watchmen have kept their revolvers but they leave them in their bedrooms verey pistels only being carried in perimetre. None of us is armed when we leave the perimetre. I am the only one who leave the perimetre alone. No-one except me is allowed out in one of my vehicles after dark when I do my driving unaccompanied. This is to avoid an incident at one of the road blocks guarded by armed Jews much more likely to occur in the dark and when men are tired.
- J. Arrival of Herridge in Haifa could not be concealed. I should not (repeat not) deprecate his visit during holding of the truce as there are so few Arabs left that the risk of sabotage by them is negligible. If he arrives after expiry of the truce I presume agreement of Arabs to arrangements would have been obtained before that of the Jews was sought and I wonder how much reliance the Arabs will place on a Jewish undertaking.
- 4. Provided any British sent here by I.P.C. are aware of the risks they run and that the more there are the greater the risk to all I should not (repeat not) deprecate the presence here of British supervisors having regard to European need for this oil. The immediate result would be that all British business men who [gp.undec.] will think it reasonable for them to return and I think it only fair to those of us who have to be [? gp.emitted] that they should not by their numbers add to our risk.
- 5. I presume that if arrangements are made they will be given the widest publicity so that the Jews and Arabs all are aware of them.

Foreign Office please repeat to Bagdad, Washington and Jerusalem as my telegrams Nos. 12, 1 and 32 respectively and Saving No.1 to Paris.

[Repeated to Bagdad, Washington, Jerusalem and Saving to Paris.

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat].

71/6865

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JUL 1948

1948

Registry Number | E8997/1260/31

TELEGRAM FROM Sir H. Dow, JERUSALEM. No. 222 TOP SECRET. Dated 1. 7. 48

in Registry | 5. 7. 48

Protection of British Nationals in Jerusalem

Consular district. Refers BMEO telegram No. 213 of 26th. June (rptd. to Haifa No. 6. - E8751/1260/31). There are no British officials in Jerusalem not on the Consular staff, which numbers about 65. Gives estimated numbers of non-officials resident in the Consular district. Summarises plans for protection and/or evacuation of British nationals in case of emergency. Repeated to Haifa.

Last Paper.

E 8996

References.

(Print.)

Nel Termolem 361 RABA TO A RELLY . 8.

(Action completed.)

1:85 at. 1

(Minutes.)

This . Mr Manistis tel No 172. (88995 affected) are The answers to a questionnaine by the Middle East G in C about the protection of British Nationals in Palestine. All these British Nationals have been given dear warning of our intention le leave Palestine,. Their blood, if any, is on their own head if anything happens; on the other hand over County Several weest Donois de their bot to look efter Thom. I agree with Mr. Maniett that execuation of his plack can only take place by sea & with the consent of the local Jewish authorities - we of a landing party wed: only precipitate hestilités. Sir H. Dow has alread, Merod evacuation the Amman. He cannot do more. The chief Luly 13 difficulty will arise with These Minted Kingdom Jours of military age in Palestine, when the brazilis threaten to Claim as their aun. I do not know whether this problem has been considered get. American Jeus will be in Of the a similar situation, but it is doubtful whe has he knich authorities done bruch than authorities dero bruch them. Neither Sis H. Daw nor Mr Maniott have any illusions dont their own

Safety

for them - and With seem to what their local they must vely on the goodwill of their local authorities. I imagine that any alknipt al Evacuation by air. I their poor massay, we!

It impossible.

Consular Det:

If an emergency does arise owing to failure to prolong the time, it will arise on the early morning of July 9th, next Friday. Comparing No humist's and Sir 4. Now's talgrams, it is clear that the greater danger is likely to be in Jerusalem. Sir 4. Dow clearly states that Jervish occupation of the area in Much the Consult General stands is "not unlikely"; that in that case he would immediately ask for the garch's protection against the Stam Jung and 'your; that if it is not prove or is not effective, "we chould not, I fan, earnive very long". In any case, The time is not prolonged "the solution for all the staff will immediately become

D.Balfen

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Cypher/OTP

DIPLOMATIC SECRET DISTRIBUTION

FROM JERUSALEM TO FORETON OFFICE E 3397

Sir H. Dow No. 222.

D: 2.49.p.m. July 1st, 1948 R: 4.21.p.m. July 1st, U194848

July 1st, 1948.

TOP SECRET.

Addressed to British Middle East Office Cairo telegram 16 of July 1st, repeated to Foreign Office and Haifa.

Your telegram No. 6 to Haifa. E 375 1/239

Your paragraph 2. There are no British officials in Jerusalem who are not on my staff. My staff numbers about 65 British subjects of United Kingdom or Dominion origin.

- 2. Your paragraph 5. Accurate estimates are not available for the former administrative districts of Jerusalem Gaza and Samaria which for practical purposes compose my Consular district. Estimated numbers for those three areas are as follows:
 - (a) about 42 excluding my staff.
 - (b) ? 200,
- (a) 1,500 (this figure was compiled in 1941 and is still probably near correct).
- desire to return to the United Kingdom and have already gone to Haifa where they propose to get in touch with Mic Najesty's Consul General for advice. In this connection it should be pointed out that a spokesman of Jewish Agency here has maid, irrespective of national passports they hold, any Jew at present in Palestine will be considered by Jewish authorities as a national of state of Israel and may therefore not be allowed to leave if of military age. United Kingdom British in Jewish area (i.e. non-Jews) would probably be able to leave for Haifa during the truce. It is unlikely that Arab-British or United Kingdom-British on Arab side of the line would be able to evacuate to anywhere save Amman. None of the United Kingdom British here with the exception of one indigent family have expressed a desire to evacuate.
- 4. Your paragraph 5. Location of United Kingdom-British is: Jewish quarter of Jerusalem 15, Arab quarter of Jerusalem about 90 including my staff (Cathedral 15, Old City 10) Nablus 5, Gaza 2, Bethlehem 4.
- 5. Your paragraph 6. Plans for protection of this Consulate are based on a 24-hour watch system at points designated by British military authorities. Guards consisting of 50 British volunteers from Palestine police whom resignations have now reduced to 44. They are armed with automatic weapons and two Piat guns. An emergency defence scheme exists but it would be obviously inadequate to deal with a concerted attack of any strength. It seems to me

that the only/

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Ville di

that the only factor to be relied upon for external defence of our perimeter is a request for official protection from de facto authority in this area, Thus if Arab population attempted to attack us (e.g. as a result of British recognition of Jewish State) I should request protection from the Arab Legion, supposing they were still here. If, as seems not unlikely, Jews occupy this area at the end of the truce (or by a surprise attack before official end of the truce) I would immediately request Jewish Agency and local Haganah Commander for protection against the Stern group and I.Z.L. Agency have already held forth Stern group as a "bogey" to members of my staff who have wished to circulate in Jewish area of Jerusalem and would I think find it difficult to refuse some sort of protection. I do not suppose we could rely entirely on this protection but I draw some encouragement from the thought that the Jews would undoubtedly like recognition for their State from His Majesty's Government and therefore should be keen to show that they could protect a British Mission. If protection were not accorded or were not effective we should not I fear survive very long. Everything depends on whether present truce in Jerusalem is prolonged or not. If it is not prolonged, the situation for all the staff will immediately become serious and may be irremediable.

- 6. Evacuation can be undertaken to Amman so long as the Arabs occupy our area. If the Jews encroach on this area, evacuation would be difficult and would have to be on Haifa unless we could make other arrangement through the Red Cross.
- 7. United States Consulate have advised all United States citizens to leave Palestine and are attempting to compile a register of these remaining. They recken at present that citizens in all Palestine are category (a) about 80 (b) 500 and (c) 3,500 to 4000. In existing circumstances it would be difficult to coordinate evacuation of category (a) British subjects and United States citizens in Jerusalem since most British subjects are on Arab side of the line and most Americans on Jewish. It requires special permission from Arabs and Jews to cross the lines even during the truce and this is not readily accorded to anyone save officials. United States citizens from Jewish Jerusalem could probably be best evacuated to Tel Aviv or Haifa unless reads either at Bab al Wad or between Tul Karen and Nathaniyi are under Arab control. In that event they would probably have to make arrangements with the Red Cross to evacuate to Arab side of the city and thence to Amman. It is quite

/likely that it

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Jerusalem telegrem to Foreign Office No. 282,

- 5 -

likely that it will be impossible for either ourselves or the Americans to evacuate from Jerusalem.

Foreign Office please pass to Haifa as my telegram No.18.

[Repeated to Haifa,]

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat.]

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Cypher.

Copy to

Haifa and B. M. E. O.

3 JUL 1948

Registry No. £8997 / 240 / 3/ Top Secret. Secret: Secret: Fondidental: The Secret. HB	Despathed IMMEDIATE TOP SECRET	rus 2 100
Draft. Telegram to: JERUSALEM	[Security classification] Top Secret —if any Addressed toJERUSALEM	The to Hoops on rafety of
No. 361. (Date) fuly 8	repeated for information to	and doff]

Plus su my tilegram no. 1 264 to Hager I assume that your situation will be rather less difficult so long as the area is controlled by the Arabs. On the other hand if it should be over-run by the Jews, it seems probable that you would find the I.Z.L. relatively more powerful than they are in Haifa.

- You should put into effect the measures suggested in my telegram under reference to Haifa so far as they are applicable in Jerusalem. It seems possible that Jewish conquest of your district, while increasing the risk that you would need American assistance, would also make it easier for you to maintain contact with your U.S. colleague.
- Please inform me at once of any change in iew increases the rself.

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DIPLOMATIC (SECRET) DISTRIBUTION

E 8997/1260/31 Top Secret.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO JERUSALEM

No.361 8th July,1948.

D. 2.05 a.m. 9th July,1948.

Repeated to Haifa No.282.

B.M.E.O. No.745.

IMMEDIATE TOP SECRET

Addressed to Jerusalem telegram No.361 of 8th July, repeated for information to Haifa.and B.M.E.O.

Your telegram No.222 [of 1st July].

Please see my telegram No.264 to Haifa.

I assume that your situation will be rather less difficult so long as the area is controlled by the Arabs. On the other hand if it should be over-rum by the Jews, it seems probable that you would find the I.Z.L. relatively more powerful than they are in Haifa.

- 2. You should put into effect the measures suggested in my telegram under reference to Haifa so far as they are applicable in Jerusalem. It seems possible that Jewish conquest of your district, if that should take place, while increasing the risk that you would need American assistance, would also make it easier for you to maintain contact with your United States colleague.
- 3. Please inform me_at once of any change in the situation which in your view increases the canger to your staff and yourself.

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No.361 8th July,1948.

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- 3. Please inform me at opposofianyychange in the situation which in your view increases the danger to your staff and yourself.

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7 JUL 1948

Registry E9115/1260/31. Number

TELEGRAM FROM Sir H. Dow, JERUSALEM. No. 238

Dated 7. 7. 48 Received in Registry 7. 7. 48 Arrest of British Subjects resident at Herusalem.

Five British subjects resident at Jerusalem were arrested on the night 6th. /7th. July by Jews. Belgian Consul-General, as chairman of Truce Commission, investigated and protested to the Jewish Agency. Dr. Joseph of the Jewish Agency has promised to try to get the men released.

Repeated to Haifa and Cairo.

Last Paper.

E. 7024

References.

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(Index.

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(Action completed.)

Next Paper.

E9132

(Minutes.)

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we wash of News Dept reles me that the names appeared hi a few copies ofthe Ev. Standard before the exister lathing regrest) had them out out; that this mabled their idutification by Iwo in Landon, with the would that the News Chronicle will have full trails in it is me 1 8/2

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FROM JERUSALEM TO FOREIGN OFFICE

His Majesty's Consul-General.

No. 238.

D: 7.09 a.m. 7th July,1948.

7th July, 1948.

R: 9.14 a.m. 7th July,1948.

Repeated to: Haifa, Cairo.

IMMEDIATE

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 238 of July 7th repeated to Haifa and Cairo for information of Sir H. Dow.

United States Consulate informed me this morning that during the night five British subjects resident at Jerusalem Electric Corporation Plant were arrested by I.G.L.

- 2. Belgian Consul-General as chairman of Truce Commission whose flag [grp.corrupt] on building, went immediately to investigate and tried to get in touch with me but our telephone was "out of order". He protested to the Jewish gency who promised to take the matter up forthwith.
- 3. This morning I telephoned Dr. Bernard Joseph of the Jewish agency who stated that he sincerely deplored this action and has promised to do his utmost to get men released.
- 4. Names are Bryant, Sylvester, Downs, Hawkins and Leach.
- 5. I will keep you informed.

J

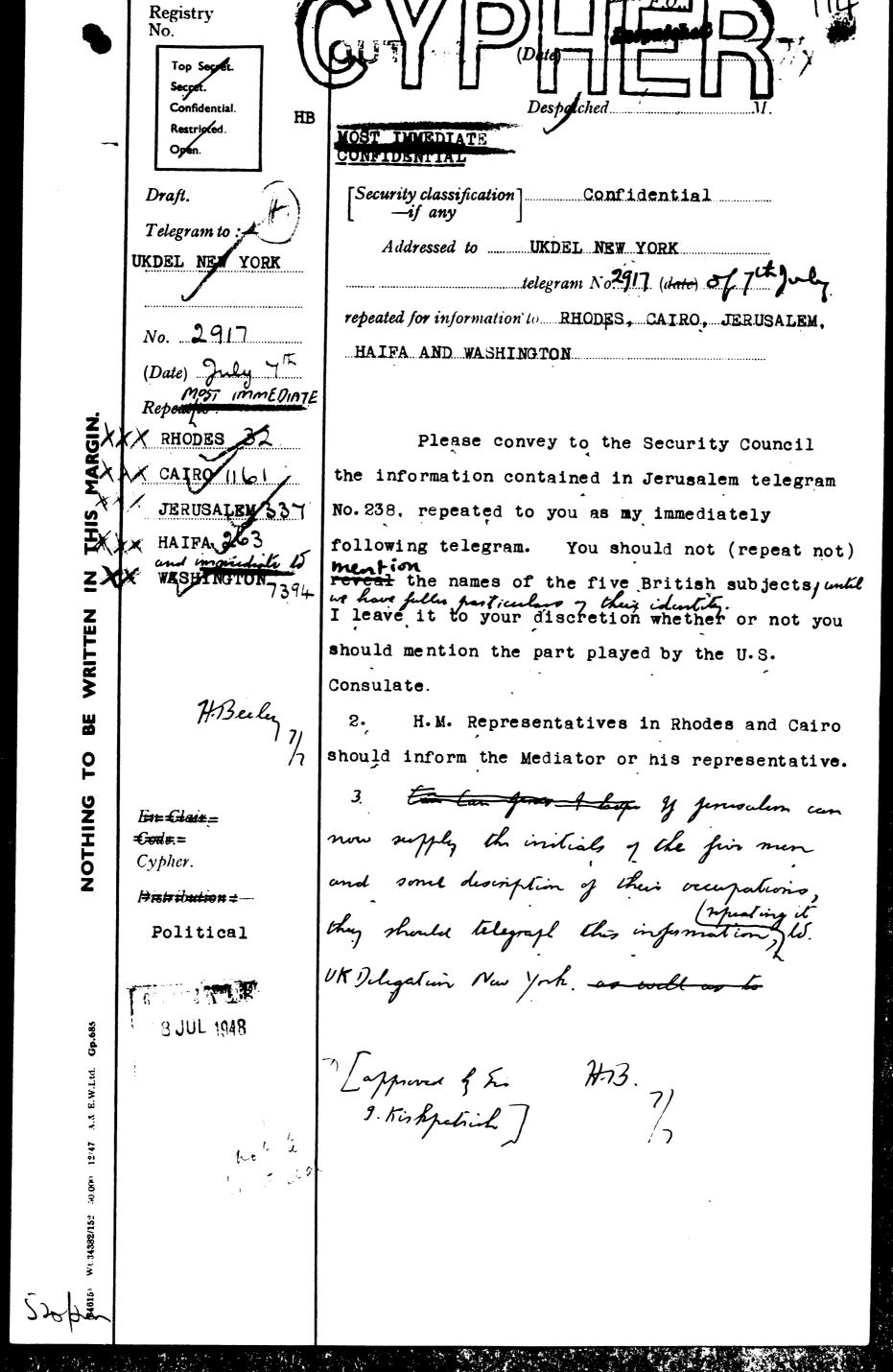
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PCLITICAL DISTRIBUTION.

FROM FORMIGN OFFICE TO MEN YORK.

(To U.K. Delegation to United Nations).

No. 2917.

7th July, 1948.

D. 6.5 p.m. 7th July, 1948.

Repeated Mest Immediate to Rhodes No. 32, Cairo No. 1161, Jerusalem No. 337, Haifa No. 263 and Immediate to Washington No. 7394.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Addressed to U.K. Delegation New York telegram
Re. 2917 of 7th July, repeated for information to Rhodes,
Cairo, Jerusalem, Haifa and Mashington.

Please convey to the Security Council the information contained in Jerusalem telegram No. 238 repeated to you as my immediately following telegram. You should not (repeat not) mention the names of the five British subjects, until we have fuller particulars of their identity. I leave it to your discretion whether or not you should mention the part played by the United States Consulate.

2. his majesty's Representatives in Rhodes and Cairo should inform the mediator or his representative.

3. If Jerusalem can now supply the initials of the five men and some description of their occupations, they should telegraph this information repeating it to United Kingdom Delegation New York.

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E 9:32/16

948

PALESTINE

Protection of French Nationals in the Haifa area after withdrawal of British forces.

Refers Foreign Office telegram No. 189 (Repeats BMEO telegram No. 213 of 26th. June - E8751/1260/31).

Gives numbers of French nationals in the Haifa area. French Consul in Haifa has Made no plan for their protection, but agrees with the last two sentences of Haifa telegram No. 172 of 4th July (E8995/1260/ 31).

Repeated to BMEO, Cairo, and Jerusalem.

Last Paper.

Number 159132/1260/31.

Mr. Marriott, HAIFA.

TOP SECRET.

TELEGRAM FROM

192

Dated 7. 7. 48

Received in Registry 7. 7. 48

Received

Registry

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References.

(Minutes.)

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JUL 1948

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DIPLOMATIC (SECRET) DISTRIBUTION

FROM HAIFA TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Marriott

D. 12.17 p.m. 7th July, 1948.

No. 192

7th July, 1948.

Repeated to British Middle East Office Cairo.

R. 1. 5 p.m. 7th July, 1948. Jerusalem

IMMEDIATE

TOP SECRET

Your telegram No. 189. Fans. A. A.

My French colleague informs me that he has about 100 French, 1500 French Arabs, 2,500 French Jews in Haifa neighbourhood. He has not (repeat not) made a plan and agrees with the last two sentences of my telegram No. 172. - 2 8995/1260/31

Foreign Office please repeat to British Middle East Office Cario and Jerusalem as my telegrams. Nos. 9 and 57 respectively.

[Repeated to British Middle East Office Cairo and Jerusalem].

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat].

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PALESTINE

3 JUL 1948

Registry Number E9165/1260/31 TELEGRAM FROM JERUSALEM (Sir H Dow). 241 No.

Dated

8 Jul 48

Received in Registry

8 Jul 48

Further particulars of 5 British Subjects arrested in Jerusalem.

Refers to FO telegram 2917 to New York (E9115/1260/Z Gives names and appointments of the 5 British subjects. All were employees of "Jerusalem Electric and Public Services Corporation Ltd, incorporated in the United Kingdon.

Mr Sheringham is going to Jewish Area this morning to make personal contact with Belgian Consul General and Jewish Agency, and if possible visit the

electricity plant.

Last Paper.

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References.

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FROM JERUSALEM TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Sir H. Dow No. 241

D. 6.44 a.m. 8th July 1948 R. 7.55 a.m. 8th July 1948

8th July 1948.

Repeated to U.K. Delegation New York Caire

Rhodes Haifa Washington.

E 9165

MOST DIMEDIATE.

3 JUL 1948

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 241 of July 8th repeated for information to United Kingdom Delegation New York, Caire, Rhodes, Haifa and Washington.

Yeur telegram No. 2917 to United Kingdom Delegation.

Names are

- (1) T.M.E. Bryant, Deputy General [gp.undec. ? Assistant].
- (2) T.A. Downs, Technical Assistant (electrical engineer)
- (3) W.G. Hawkins, Station Superintendant.
- (4) F.W. Silvester, clerk.
- (5) A.T.P. Leech, General Duties Officer.

All employees of "Jerusalem Electric and Public Services Corporation Ltd", incorporated in the United Hingdom.

2. Sheringham is going to Jewish area this morning to make personal contact with Belgian Consul General and Jewish Agency and if possible visit electricity plant.

Foreign Office please repeat to United Kingdom Delegation New York No. 49, Washington No. 16, Haifa No. 26 and Rhedes No. 2.

[Repeated to United Kingdom Delegation New York, Washington, Haifa and Rhodes].

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E .9207

1348

PALESTINE

9 JUL 1948

Registry Number | E9207/1260/31

TELEGRAM FROM
Acting Consul-General
No. JERUSALEM.

242.
Dated Secret
8. 7. 48
Received
in Registry 9. 7. 48

Charges against British subjects abducted by Irgum Zvai Leumi in Jerusalem.

Refers Jerusalem telegram No. 241 of 8th. July. (E9165/1260/31).

Mr. Sheringham has seen Dr. Joseph and the Haganah Military Commander of Southern Jerusalem, and was told that the Irgun had 'serious charges of espionage' against the arrested men. Jewish authorities were negotiating for the men to be handed over to them, and had received assurances that the prisoners would not be maltreated. If they were handed over to Haganah, Consulate would be informed and would be given facilities to safeguard their interests. Repeated to UK Del. New York, Calro, Rhodes, Haifa, and Washington.

Last Paper.

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References.

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(4/6 = 8282 of July

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My Sox (T. Sept)

14 July.

(Action (Ind.) completed.)

Next Paper.

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(Minutes.)

It may be possible to sive Mr BRYANT's bother some slight encouragement.

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E. 9207/1260/31.

AMENDED COPY 13th July, 1948

POLITICAL DISTRIBUTION

Jerusalem telegram No. 242 to Foreign Office 8th July.

Paragraph 3 line 14 for [grps undec] read:-

"Such an approach, which would have no political motive and would indeed be distasteful, would hardly be likely to enhance the prestige of more regular Jewish authorities. Doctor Joseph professed to be unmoved by this and said Consulate would doubtless do whatever it thought most useful in the circumstances. The Haganah Officer however told Sheringham that he nearly fell off his chair when he heard it suggested that British might approach IZL.

Belgian Consul General was in Tel aviv [grps omitted]"

[Note by Communications Department: A further repetition of omitted groups is being obtained].

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Cypher/OTP

POLITICAL DISTRIBUTION

FROM JERUSALES TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Acting British Consul General.

No.242

D. 6.49 p.m. 8th July, 1948

R. 8.50 p.m. 8th July, 1948

Repeated to United Kingdom Delegation New York, Cairo, Rhodes, Haifa and Washington.

IN EDIATE SECRET

E 9165/12

Addressed to Foreign Office tolegram No.242 of July 8th, repeated for information to United Kingdom Delegation New York, Cairo, Rhodes, Haifa and Washington.

My telegram No. 241.

Abducted British subjects.

Sheringham saw Doctor Bernard Joseph and Haganah Military Commander of Southern Jerusalem this morning. He was told that I.Z.L. said that it had "serious charges of espionage" against the arrested men but that neither Haganah nor Jewish Agency had seen the evidence. authorities were negotiating to secure handing over to them of the men and had received assurances that they would not be maltreated. A similar assurance was given to the chairman of the Truce Commission. If they were handed to Haganah this Consulate would be informed immediately and could rest assured that any charges would be fairly and properly investigated. If they were held by Haganah Consulate would be given proper facilities to safeguard their interests. Doctor Joseph denied all knowledge of the whereabouts of the arrested men and was unable to confirm the information given in the following paragraph. He anded that if he was any judge of character, which he thought he was, he would be very surprised if there was anything in the charges against Bryant (Bryant has managed to keep on good terms with both communities but has many Jewish friends and is known as a moderate sympathiser with Jewish aspirations).

2. Sheringham was given the following information by two British journalists. It is generally believed all but two of the arrested men would soon be released. It is thought there is something in the charges against the two to be kept, Hawkins and Sylvester, particularly view of suicide in Tel Aviv of a certain Major Tubiansky who was an official of Jerusalem Electric

Corporation and

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Jerusalem telegram No. 242 to F.O.

- 2 -

Corporation and a senior Haganah officer and had been charged with espionage and offered the choice of execution A certain Mrs. Geiger, a Palestinian who is or suicide. a friend of Bryant, and a British ex Army and Police Officer named Harrison were also arrested by I.Z.L. but soon released. It is rumoured that Hawkins and sylvester have been removed to territory of "state of Israel". Doctor Joseph said he hoped this was true since they would be safer there. He also said he had gone to Tel Aviv yesterday to inform Shertok fully of the incident and that the Provisional Government would probably discuss it at their meeting this afternoon; they might as a result of their meeting be able to do something (presumably through right wing members of the Government). One journalist said he knew that the arrested men had been kept, at least at first, in a house next to the Czechoslovak Consulate but would not agree to this information being passed on to Doctor Joseph.

Sheringham stressed the serious view which His Majesty's Government took of the incident and the bad effect it was likely to have on Anglo Jewish relations at a time when many were hoping the past might soon be for-State of chaos which it revealed in Jerusalem and gotten. the inability of the Jewish authorities even to secure respect for the flags of the Security Council Truce Commission was hardly likely to do the Jews any good at Lake Success. He added that with paramount consideration of securing the safety of British subjects in aind this Consulate might have to consider a direct approach to the I.Z.L., even to Menahim Beigin himself if necessary, if it became apparent that Jewish Agency and Haganah were unable to secure the release of the arrested men. undec. I this morning. Sheringham called instead on the American who was unable to add to what has been said above. Belgium Consul General telephoned this afternoon, to say he had raised the incident with the authorities in Tel Aviv and that the Truce Commission was meeting at 1500 hours G.M.T. to prepare its report on it to the Security Council. Sheringham thanked him in my name for his efforts on behalf of the arrested men.

Foreign Office pass Immediate to New York, Washington, Haifa and Rhodes as my telegrams Nos. 50, 17,27 and 3.

[Repeated to New York, Washington, Haifa and Rhodes].

Note by Communications Department: Repetition of undecypherable groups being obtained].

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE Referen

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31	E	E	9288 12
1948	PALESTINE	IÚ	JUL 1948
Registry Number E9288/1260/31 TELEGRAM FROM JERUSALAM (Acting Acting No. Consul General) 245 Dated 9 Jul 48 Received in Registry 10 Jul 48	Intention to hand over to reg Government of Israel at 5 by Dr Bornard Joseph states in the 5 British subjects would Government of Israel shortly. accusations against them would and a trial conducted under in It is considered that it is be be in the hands of the "Govern no objection has been raised of meantime.	that be handed In that d be fair nternations that	tisk subjects. to hopes that tover to event, the ly investigated mal law. the men should
Last Paper.	(Minutes	.)	lanc Pril (2/1 10, vi
	Consular Sept & have a copy.	NB 21/7	
(Print.)			
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(Action dudex.)			
D26/8 10/2/48			
Next Paper.			

PUBLIC RECORD. OFFICE

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Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL DISTRIBUTION

FROM JERUSALEM TO FOREDGN OFFICE

Acting British
Consul General,
No.245

9th July, 1948.

D. 2.39 p.m. 9th July,1948.

R. 3.53 p.m. 9th July,1948.

Repeated to New York UKDEL.
Cairo,
Haifa.

IMMEDIATE CONFIDENTIAL

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No.245 of 9th July, repeated to UKDEL New York, Cairo and Haifa.

Doctor Bernard Joseph informed me this morning that he hoped the five British subjects would be handed over to "regular forces of Government of Israel" very shortly.

- 2. He assured me that in that event accusations against them would be fairly investigated and, if prima facie substantiated, any trial would be conducted in accordance with recognised international usage. In order that negotiations for this should not be prejudiced, he asked me to treat the matter as confidential for the moment.
- 3. Since it is obviously preferable that the men should be in the hands of "Government of Israel" I did not raise any of the possible legal objections to the procedure advocated.

Foreign Office please pass to UKDEL New York and Haifa as my telegrams Nos. 52 and 29 respectively.

[Repeated to UKDEL New York and Haifa].



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PALCST'NE

E 9308

126

12 JUL 1948

Registry Number E9308/1260/31

TELEGRAM FROM
JERUSALEM (Acting
No. 243 Consul General)

Dated

9 Jul 48

Received in Registry 12 Jul 48

Effective strength of I.Z.L. in Jerusalem is thought to be about 2,000, and it appears that "legal" Jewish authorities exercise very little control over them. It is sometimes said that the authorities deliberately disown the dissidents publicly while using them to do any "dirty work", but it would be dangerous to believe this completely, as Jewish State may really be in a precarious position. There The power of the dissidents is penetrating, and some "respectable" people are now coming into the open as supporters of the dissidents and they would no doubt become political figures in the event of a "coup d'état".

Last Paper.

E 9288

References. E \$691/6090 /31

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

Palastine dust

(1 C G 1 oci)

I imagine the Jews well not be avecar to taking over Jenesalem Jewish authorities well net be average to taking over Jenesalem if it fell into their lap, as a result of an 1.2. L. coup. I suppose there is little enough that the United Nations well he prepared to do about pana 3 within a the unform incident mentioned in 8 9317. We call speak to Dr. Goldman on his next visit, they I doubt whe Mar his well do much food.

- See within: minute from M? Sherrigham (Ternsalem) to Sie H. Dow, Deled 4th Tuly.

The third and last paragraphs of this minute, which completes the picture of Feurth opinion in Jerusalem, confirm the impression that Jerusalem may be heading for an 1.2.4. coup d'état. There is also a more recent telepaux from M2. Beau wont (NO 246) reporting that, according to a Tel aviv brond cast, the Municipal Offairs committée of the Jewish Command donnée has arled for Jerusalem to be in corporated in the Jewish State,

It must be borne in mind that should the Tel aviv government take over Jerusalem (say, after a successful compaign leading to willdrawal of the arch segum), they will not then be able to hand the city over to the U.N. for internetional administration in visite of the November revolution without very serious trouble with Irgun. It cannot even be quaranteed

(Action, completed.)

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Next Paper.

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that the Previoual Jose would win against byon in Termulum, and in view of this and also of tentative statements by Shortok and others, it is highly mobile that are in porression of Ternsalem the Tel-aver fort will be from by their internal solution and their natural appliets to ignore the U.N. Flaision and try to get away with the fast accomple In this connection, it may be that all the Islays which we have favoured in the Trustesolip Council over approval of the Ternsalem Statute, appointment of a fivernor, and general unplumentation of Part III of the Partition Plan, will prove to be highly advantagious to the sews. I submit that it may be worth considering the promotion at Lake Success of some new more for the assertion of the principle that Teruralem is to be under international réfinee. Even if the Lews quoted it, it would at least have the advantage of pulting them in the wrong with U.N.O. as well as the arabs. The advantages of such a result might prove very great moted, while to keep the question of the Termentum régime in virtual auspense in the hopes of satisfying arab pringer many merely land to Tenrole domination of the

In his last sentence M? Beamont makes a supportion for action vis à vis the Jews. It is in consideration whether such action should be taken and through what channels.

D. Balfon

The danger to which pro. Bulgon draws attention is real enough. The resolution now being discussed of the Security Council calls for a censurfier in government within 24 hours and for the demilitarizated of the city. If the modulicin is not adopted, or if it has not become expertise, as should compiled the question argently.

H.Beeley 13/

B.u. on July 20 th

Sin ? trichpanish IX. Marlanight

* Me Roberts 8 50 15.7- , 14.7

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Cypher/OTP

POLITICAL DISTRIBUTION

FROM JERUSALEM TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Acting British Consul-General.

No. 213.

D. 8.25.p.m. July 9th, 1918.

July 9th, 1918.

R. 10.10.p.m. July 9th, 1918.

Repeated to U.K.Delegation New York,
Cairo (for Sir Hugh Dow),
Haifa,
Washington,
Beirut
Damascus,
Jedda,
Amman,
B.M.E.O. Cairo.

SECRET.

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 243 of July Sth. repeated to U.K. Delegation New York, Cairo (for Sir Hugh Dow), Haifa, Washington and Saving to Beirut, Damascus, Jedda, Amman and British Middle East Office Cairo.

My telegram No. 242 (not sent to all recipients of this telegram).

Abduction and holding by I.Z.L. of 5 British subjects protected by the flags of the Truce Commission underlines the precariousness of the hold of "legal" Jewish authorities here. American Vice Consul told Sheringham this morning that he thought effective strength of I.Z.L. in Jerusalem was probably about 2,000 and agreed that numbers of Haganah front line troops could not be much more. He also agreed that it was by no means impossible that I.Z.L. might attempt to obtain control of Jerusalem by a "coup d'état" against the Jewish agency and Haganah - an attempt which might well succeed.

2. Neither the Jewish Agency nor Haganah seem prepared to use force to combat the dissidents (e.g. I.Z.L. and the Stern Group) here. It is frequently suggested that there is a deliberate policy of disowning dissidents publicly while using them to do any "dirty" work that has to be done. This motive has certainly played its part in the past, but explanation given by Jewish authorities that dissidents are very hard to deal with, and that a civil war cannot be allowed to start in a town which is liable to be beseiged at any time and where every available soldier is needed,

/certainly appears

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Certainly appears reasonable in the present circumstances. Haganah is profoundly mistrustful of the dissidents and has tried to remove them from all positions in the front line, because they cannot be trusted not to go off on private operations without regard to general military plan (a failing which does not seem to be limited to dissidents; Gershon Agronsky in a conversation with Sheringham has laid the blame for the failure to relieve the Old City through the Zion Gate on Palmach units, who left the scene because their demand for support was not immediately met). On the other hand a surprising number of "respectable" persons are now coming into the open as supporters of the dissidents. These would doubtless become political figures in the event of any "coup d'état".

Journal of the cease fire or the demilitarisation of Jerusalem, neither of which is likely to be welcome to them. Indeed every observer staying at the King David Hotel not leng ago found a neatly typed notice in English pinned to his pillow, saying that I.Z.L. did not want the cease fire and that the observers had better go home. The problem is one which can only be tackled by the "Government of Israel" and its representatives in Jerusalem. I suggest that every possible opportunity be taken, in Jerusalem, Haifa, Lendon and Lake Success to emphasise to Jewish representatives the dangers of the situation.

Fereign Office please pass to United Kingdom Delegation New York, Washington and Haifa as my telegrams 51, 18 and 28 respectively.

[Repeated to United Kingdom Delegation New York and Washington and Saving to Haifa.]

66666

I visited Jewish Jerusalem on June 14/15 and July 2/3 and met a reasonably representative cross-section of all but the poorer classes (who in the orthodox and oriental communities are numerous).

The Jews of Jerusalem have had a hard time; during the seege food was scanty and dull (but probably sufficient --- people were certainly not starving), water was strictly rationed and was doled out to queues (and still is), cigarrettes were almost unobtainable, and the bombardment of the twen made daily life difficult and dangerous. The cease-fire was unmistakably welcomed and the one question which everyone asked me on my second visit was whether it would continue (my answer that I hoped so but did not know was received with polite incredulity; it is firmly believed that the whole issue depends on HMG's advice to the Arab states). Nevertheless morale is high; the inhabitants are proud of their stand which they compare with that of Londoners during the blitz. If neccessary they are prpared to continue the struggle and say, I think sincerely, that they will fight to the bitter end rather than surrender to the Arabs. I should say that the morale of the Haganah is about as high as that of any army could be. The first cocksure certainty has given way to a sober pride in the achievements of Jewish arms coupled with a measure of respect for the enemy. Until shortly before the cease-fire the Haganah was, I think, short of ammunition and heavy armament (which means in Jerusalem large mortars) but this seems now to have been remedied, probably thanks to convoys which got through before UN control was established on the Tel Aviv road. I should say that the position of the Jews has improved morally and physically more than that of the Arabs during the cease-fire. The flight to Tel Aviv has been less serious than that to Bethlehem and Jewish energy has done more than Arab in the way of building fortifications behind the backes of the observers.

The Jews would probably still welcome the esatblishment of an international regime in Jerusalem but somewhat less enthusiastically than at the beginning of the cease fire. I suspect that a slight change of attitude has been inspired from Tel Aviv which is at present considering the status of Lerusalem vis a vis the State of Israel. The pratical and other disadvantages of the present position in which authority is shared between two bodies who have a legal existance, the Municipality and the Jewish Community Council, and two which have not, the Military Commanders and the Emergency Committee, are becoming more manifest. The Israeli government seems to have only two courses open to it, to proclaim Jerusalem part of the Jewish state or to set up a military government by virtue of and an occupation by the Israeli army. I gather that the latter, which seems preferable from the

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There is a very real and deep bitterness over the shelling of 'erusalem, not against the Arabs but against Britain. The shelling did surprisingly little damage to buildings but caused approximately 2000 civilian casualties, of which 400 were fatal and another 400 so serious as to result ultimately in death or xx life-long incapacity. It is said that these casualties are proportionately heavier than those caused by the London blitz and I was bitterly told storize of whole families wiped out, of a shell hitting a queue of women waiting for water, and of the specially heavy shelling of the Street of the Prophets containing four hospitals under Red Cross protection and not on the front line. It is argued that all this was done by an army paid for byxxxxxx by Britain, commanded by British officers. firing British guns with British ammunition (some of which is said to have been dated as kakexax late as April, 1948). It is firmly believed that had they wished to use it HMG had enough influence with King Abdullah to stop what is held to be intentional and indiscriminate killing of civilians. Outside religious circles feeling about the shelling far exceeds that about the destruction of the Jewish Quarter of the Old City. The bitterest were those formerly best disposed to Britain , e.g. Dr. Oppenheimer who has delivered half the British babies born in in Jerusalem for many years, or Dr. Senator, a non+Zionist who as a member of Ihud has consistently worked for better Anglo-Jewish-Arab relations and opposed the idea of a Jewish state. Dr. Senator told me almost in despair that he thought that that irreparable damage had been done to Anglo-Jewish relations and consequently to the possibility of a western orientation of the Jewish state.

I do not take so pessimistic a view as Dr. Senator who is no politician. Mr. Ben Gurion has quite recently offered to forget the past in return for a change in our attitude to the Jewish state and doubtless has good political reasons for doing so. Mr. Agronsky at the end of a long discussion in which he put the Jewish point of view with considerably more force than I have done in the preceding paragraph we gave me a cutting of his leading article for May 14th. reading out to me its end which well expresses the almost wistful longing of some Jews to get on good terms with us again:

We shall cling to the shadow cast by England's great men, and leave it to memory to dim the pettiness of the little men. We

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2 3 4 5 6 Reference:-

1/68654

were with Britain body and soul, in adversity and advance, when Britain fought the civilised man's fight. We shall live in the hope that the good, the gracious and the just will triumph once more wherever Britains go or destiny takes Britain.

There is however one condition to the success of any efforts towards improving Anglo-Jewish relations, that we supply no more arms and ammunition to any Arab state until a Palestine settlement has been firmly achieved. A resumption of supplies would finally alienate those Jews who are well disposed towards us and greatly help the dissidents. It would also, it seems to me, do no good to the Arabs since the Jews would almost certainly win the ensuing armaments race with Russian and probably American help. The Arabs might be able to lay Jewish Jerusalem in ruins at the cost of real Arab Jerusalem too but they would neither get the Jews of Jerusalem to surrender nor be able to overthrow the Jewish state. We should still have sooner or later to tell the Arabs that they hade post the war.

The posttion of the dissidents in Jerusalem is hard to ascertain but my feeling is that everyone is by now for or against them. The strength of the IZL and the number of its supporters is probably greater in Jerusalem than in Tel Aviv or Haifa. Here it is at the best only precariously subject to any authority other than itself and constitutes the gravest danger on the Jewish side to any rational arrangements for Jerusalem. The Jewish leaders will need all their skill and courage to extricate themselves from the dilemma into which their past ineptitades have got them, whether to establish their own authority at the cost of reducing, possibly seriously, Jerusalem's ability to defend itself against further Arab attacks, or to sacrifice their authority and possibly their intermational position in the face of the almost overwhelming needs of defence. The Stern Gang is internally of

less importance but it is even less under control than the IZL and is liable at any time to upset any arrangements by some act of folly.

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(JOHN SHERINGHAM)

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Registry

Number

No. 252

Received

in Registry

Dated

TELEGRAM FROM

JERUSALEM (Acting

E9311/1260/31

PALESTINE.

English Jew, to stand by.

E 9511 131 12 JUL 1948

Possibility of handing over to Haganah and trial of five captured British subjects.

Refers to Jerusalem telegram 245 (E9288/1260/31). Dr Joseph informed that it was hoped that I.Z.L. would hand over the five British subjects to Haganah soon, but thought that they were not being ill Consul Generaltreated. Jim Hayes, British journalist, states that I.Z.L. have announced that charges would be made public within 48 hours. It is thought that some prisoners will be put on trial for "espionage on behalf of the enemy" i.e. the Arabs, and it is suggested that Jerusalem Electric Corporation in London brief a competent lawyer, preferably an

11 Jul 48 12 Jul 48

Last Paper.

E9308

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

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Outlet Horja 290 July 12

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completed.)

Next Paper.

E9392

- See willing, letter for Jens. Electric Cop?, 13 whom I spoke of where.

Talo were sont to Junala & Harfa about buily asher Levitshy; answer capital of worming of 14th Tily.

The Copie to have had a missage for Kently houspyers, Confirmy the role of Jun Hayes, who appears also a hour suffected lavitch bracely.

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DEPARTMENTAL DISTRIBUTION

FROM JERUSALEM TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Acting British Consul General

No. 252 11th July, 1948.

D. 7.19 a.m. 11th July, 1948

R. 8.53 a.m. 11th July, 1948

Repeated to U.K. Del. New York

Haifa. Cairo.

IMMEDIATE SECRET

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 252 of July 10th repeated to Cairo, U.K. Del. New York and Haifa.

My telegram No. 245. F 3233

Abducted British subjects.

Dr. Joseph telephoned this morning to say that I.Z.L. said that their investigations would soon be complete and that he hoped the prisoners would soon be handed over to Haganah. Haganah officers handling the affair believed that they were not being ill treated. I am unable to confirm reports that Bryant and possibly others were seen today at a distance blindfolded but apparently well by a British Jewish journalist.

- 2. This evening Jim Hayes, a British journalist, telephened to say he had been informed by I.Z.L. that charges against the prisoners would be made public within 48 hours and that their trial would probably take place before a Haganah military court in Tel Aviv. He was much concerned about getting competent legal defence and was told by I.Z.L. that he could go ahead in engaging a local lawyer. Joseph denied all knowledge of the state of affairs revealed by Hayes. He said that the question whether a presecution would be instituted when evidence was produced would have to be decided in Tel Aviv and that in view of the conditions in Jerusalem it was not impossible that the trial would take place in Tel Aviv. He was teld that I should expect earliest pessible netification of the intention to remove the prisoners to Tel Aviv and should expect to be given every facility in looking after their interests. He was requested to convey this to the authorities in Tel Aviv and promised to do so.
- 5. I regard it as highly probable that some at least of the prisoners will be put on trial. If convicted on a charge such as "espionage on behalf of the enemy" i.e. the Arabs, it is not improbable that they would be executed.

/I advise that the

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Jerusalem telegram No. 252 to Fereign Office

2.

I advise that the Jerusalem Electric Corporation in London brief a competent lawyer to stand by to preceed to Jerusalem or Tel Aviv at short notice. An eminent English Jew would be preferable.

4. At my request, made before the information in paragraph 2 was available, the Truce Commission has met again to consider further approach to the Jewish authorities. The Commission has decided to remove its flags from the power station which thus becomes a legitimate target for the Arabs. As you are aware, it is the property of a British company.

Fereign Office please pass to U.K. Delegation New York and Haifa as my telegrams Nos. 55 and 51 respectively.

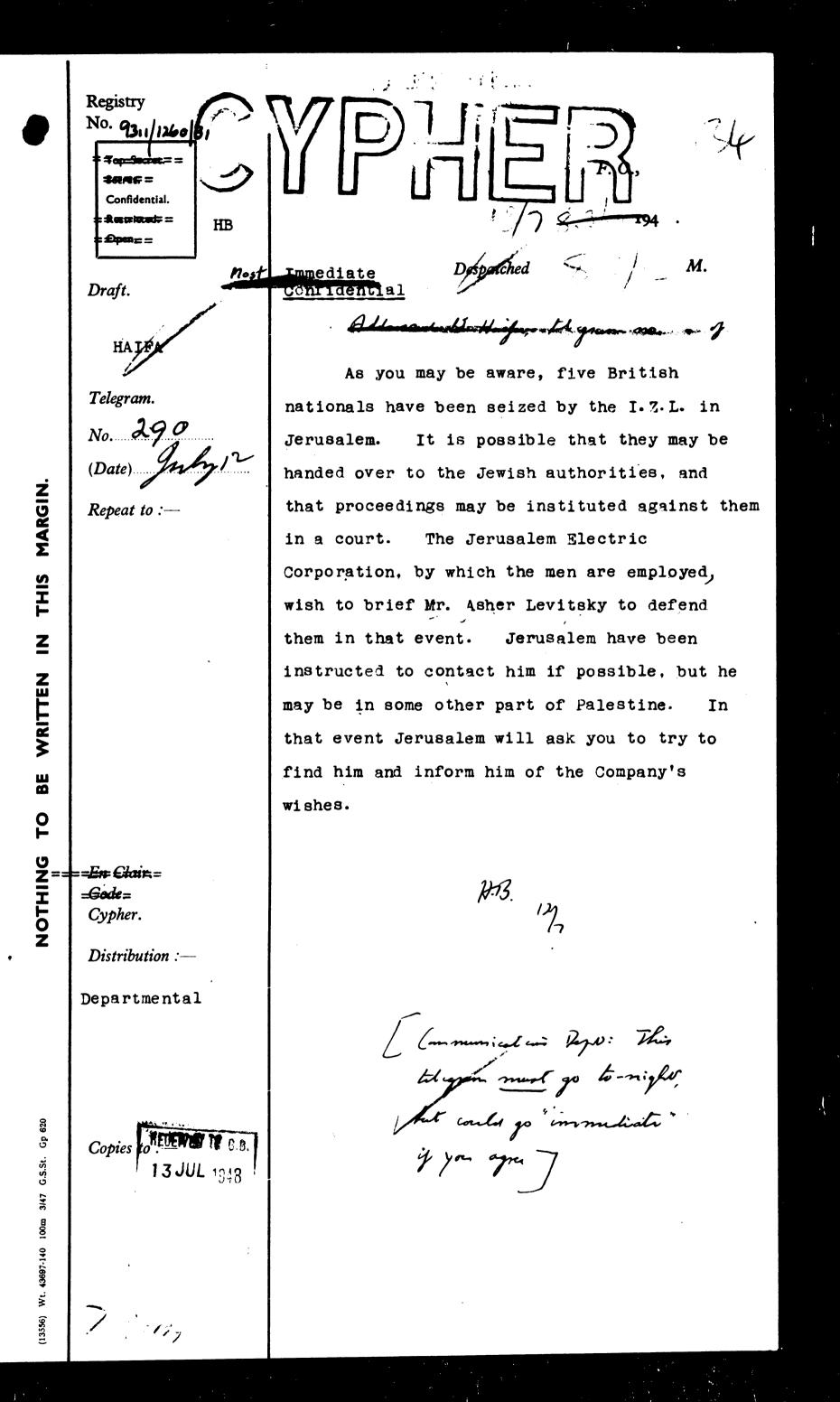
[Repeated to U.K. Delegation New York. Not repeated to Haifa pending departmental instructions].

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DEPARTMENTAL DISTRIBUTION

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO HAIFA

No. 290

12th July, 1948.

D. 8.05 p.m. 12th July,1948.

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CONFIDENTIAL

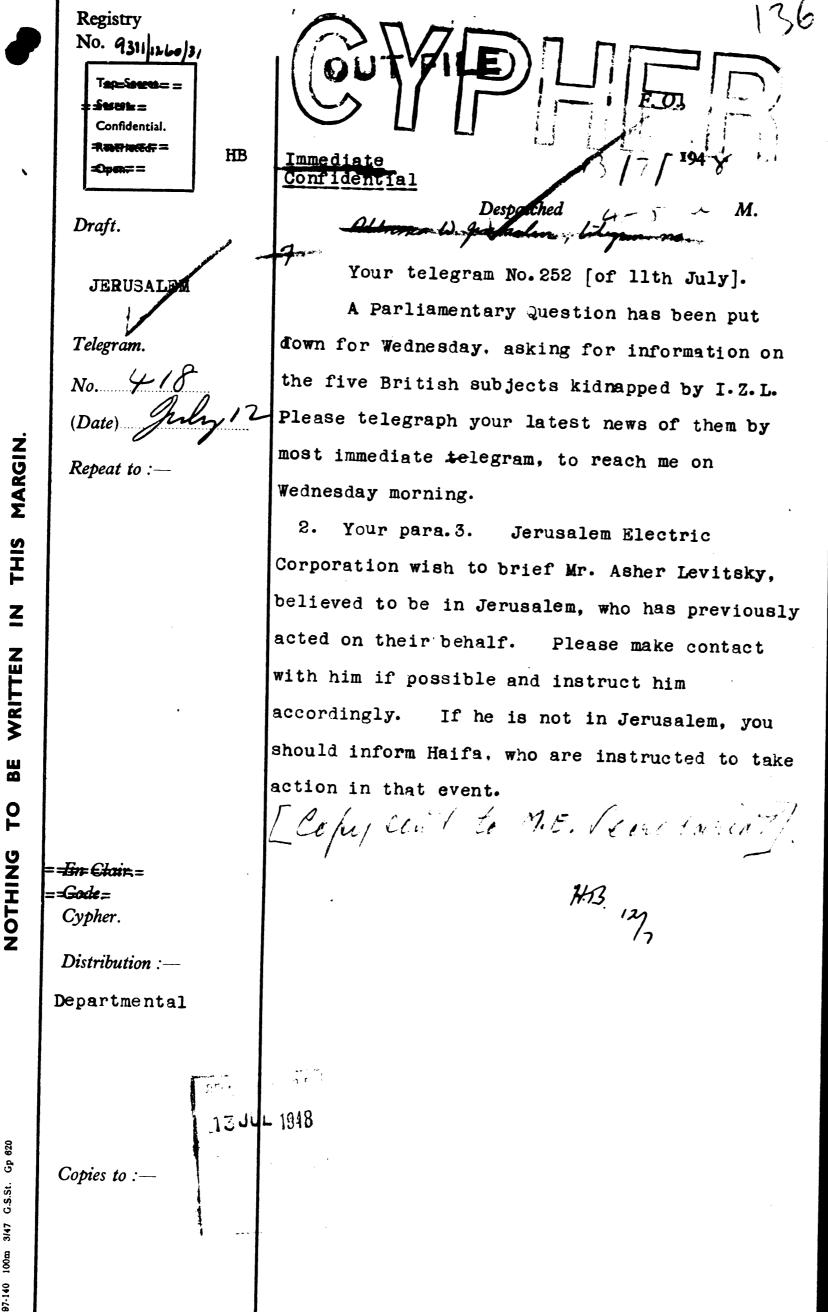
As you may be aware, five British nationals have been seized by the I.Z.L. in Jerusalem. It is possible that they may be handed over to the Jewish authorities, and that proceedings may be instituted against them in a court. The Jerusalem Electric Corporation, by which the men are employed, wish to brief Mr. Asher Levitsky to defend them in that event. Jerusalem have been instructed to contact him if possible, but he may be in some other part of Palestine. In that event Jerusalem will ask you to try to find him and inform him of the Company's wishes.

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FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO JERUSALEM.

No. 418.

D. 4.5 a.m. 13th July 1948.

12th July 1948.

IMMEDIATE.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Your telegram No.252 [of 11th July].

A Parliamentary Question has been put down for Wednesday, asking for information on the five British subjects kidnapped by I.Z.L. Please telegraph your latest news of them by most immediate telegram, to reach me on Wednesday morning.

2. Your paragraph 3. Jerusalem Electric Corporation wish to brief Mr. Asher Levitsky, believed to be in Jerusalem, who has previously acted on their behalf. Please make contact with him if possible and instruct him accordingly. If he is not in Jerusalem, you should inform Haifa, who are instructed to take action in that event.

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat.]

W. C. C. C.

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CABLE ADDRESS: "RUOFLAB, LONDON.

Jerusalem Electric & Public Service Chrystation Limited

(Incorporated under the Palestine Companies Ordinances, 1921 to 1925)

DIRECTORS :

WILLIAM SHEARER (CHAIRMAN)
H. G. BALFOUR
D. C. BROOK, F.S.A.A.
G. E. DENT
RT. HON. SIR CUTHBERT HEADLAM, BT..
P.C., D.S.O., O.B.E.
RT. HON. LORD RANKEILLOUR, P.C.
D. S. WARREN

London Office: 66, QUEEN STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4

12th July, 1948.

D. J. Balfour, Esc., Dastern Department, The Foreign Office, Doming Street, Thitehall, LONDON, S.W.1.

Detr Mr. Bulfour,

Further to the message columnic ted by you this afternoon, and my discussion with you, I would confirm that we are in communication with our Colicitors, Messrs. Slaughter & May, with a vie to obtaining a caitable eminent English-Jewish Lawyer to proceed to Palesting to represent our employees held by Irgun, and that meantime we have respected you to ascertain Sether Mr. Asher Levitsky, Borrister-et-haw, is in Jerusalem and thethar has can be brished to represent our men.

Yours truly,

Anne Brook

Tel: sent to Termonlum and straight a evening DON/PO. If Tuly 12th . P. w.

1.15.

(Action completed.)

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Next Paper.

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WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM JERUSALEM TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Acting British Consul General.

No. 263.

D. 9.21. a. m. 13th July 1948.

13th July 1948.

R. 10.40.s.m. 13th July 1948.

IMMEDIATE

Jewish Agency spokesman yesterday made following statement about the five abducted British subjects.

[Begins]

We understand that there is evidence of serious charges against the five English men detained by the I.Z.L. An effort is being made to arrange that these persons shall be handed over to the Government of Israel in order that the charges against them may be investigated and that they may be put on trial if grounds be found for so doing. [Ends]

Foreign Office please pass immediate to U.K. Delegation New York as my telegram 55.

[Repeated immediate to U.K. Del. New York.]



PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE Referent

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9458/1260/31

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En clair.

DEPARTMENTAL DISTRIBUTION

FROM JERUSALEM TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Acting British Consul General.

Me. 265.

D. 4.50 p.m. 15th July, 1948.

R. 5.54 p.m. 15th July, 1948.

DATEDIATE.

My telegram Ne. 265. 9458/1260.

Abducted British subjects.

It has been reported to various of my colleagues in Jewish Jerusalem that a number of "well-known Consuls" are involved in the affair.

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Soon as available.

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	Reference:-	POBLIC RECORD. OFFICE

No. 147(17/200/48)

8th July, 1948.

Sir,

I have the honour, under instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to request you to convey the following information to the Security Council.

- 2. His Majesty's Consul-General at Jerusalem was informed on the morning of July 7th that, during the previous night, five British subjects resident at the Jerusalem Electric Corporation Plant were detained by the Irgum Zvai Loumi.
- The Belgian Consul-General, as Chairman of the United Nations Truce Commission whose flag flies on the building, at once investigated the incident and tried unsuccessfully to get in touch with His Najesty's Consul-Cancral by telephone. He protested to the Jewish Agency who promised to take the matter up forthwith.
- 4. On learning of the incident His Wajesty's Consul-General telephoned to Dr. Bernard Joseph of the Jewish Agency who said that he sincerely deplered this action and promised to do his utmost to get the men released.
- I shall submit to the Council any further information that may some to hand regarding this incident. The above facts have also been communicated to the United Metions Mediator.

I have the honour to be Sir, Your Excellency's obedient Servant,

His Excellency, Monsieur Trygve Lie, Secretary-Ceneral, United Nations, Lake Success, L.I.

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Next Paper

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AIR

Date Mind Cal. Blanch I'M OH

PROS JERUSSES OF REIGH OPPICE

British Consul General

74 16th, 1948.

D. 3.50.p.m. July 16th, 1949. R. 5.12.p.m. July 16th, 1948.

Reputted to U.K.Del New York No. 58 Important Naifa No. 54 Important.

MOST INMEDIATE

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 280 of July 16th, repeated for information Important to United Hingdom Delegation New York and Emportant to Haifa.

ly telegram No. 266.

Five abducted British subjects.

br. Bernard Joseph has just informed member of my starf that men have this afternoon been handed over to "armed forces of State of Esrael" (i.e. Maganah) and that they are being conveyed to Tel wiv.

2. I have asked him that we should be enabled to provide them with legal aid and he assured me that they should receive all proper facilities.

Poreign office please pass to United singdom Delegation as my telegram No. 58.

inepeated to United singdom Delegation New York.

Copy sent to iddle last [ccretariat].

o- J Marian Marine

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Minutes.

E 9479/1260/31

INDEXED

Pm 147

The five British Subjects kidnapped in Jerusalem.

Sir Alexander Cadogan telephoned from New York yesterday with reference to our telegram No. 3055 to him on this subject.

He said he was doubtful of the wisdom of raising the question as we had suggested, for the following reasons -

- (1) The Truce Commission had informed the Security Council that it had given time to the Jewish authorities for compliance with their demand that the five men should be surrendered, and the time limit had not yet been reached.
- (2) Ventilation of the question in the Security Council might imply some recognition of the authority of "Israel" in Jerusalem.
- (3) It had been reported in the American press that the Minister of State, answering questions on the subject in the House of Commons. had stated that H.M. Government did not hold the Jewish authorities responsible for this action of Irgun.
- (4) Mr. Eban might link the question with that of Cyprus, where we were detaining 9,000 Jews without complete legal justification.

Sir Alexander Cadogan also said that the Security Council had adjourned until the beginning of next week and if he was to carry out our instructions literally he would have to convene a special meeting for the purpose.

I said that we did not want him to go to that length. We had assumed that the Council would be meeting again yesterday to continue discussion of the Syrian resolution and that the matter could relevantly be introduced then. In the circumstances it would suffice if he ensured that Palestine was on the Agenda at the next meeting of the Council and if he then

raised/

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raised the question. In any event we wished him to do so in the terms of our telegram, subject to any change in the situation before the next meeting of the Security Council. We would keep him informed by telegram. I will draft on Monday morning in the light of our latest information.

#13eeler 17th July, 1948.

Mile

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243. 18

Nothing to be Written in this Margin.

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UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS EMPIRE STATE BUILDING

NEW YORK 1, N.

No. 17 201 48 LONGACRE 5-2070

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Harold,

RECEIVED IN C.B. 13JUL 1948 SENT TO DEPT.

REPLIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED P. O. Box 304 NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

9th July, 1948.

9115/1260

As instructed in Foreign Office telegram No.2917 of July 7th, we have passed on to the Security Council the information in Jerusalem telegram No.238 about the kidnapping of five British subjects by the Irgun Zvai Leumi. This has been circulated as document S/874 of July 8th.

We have not yet received the fuller information suggested in paragraph 3 of the Foreign Office telegram, and pending instructions we are not passing on to the United Nations the further details in Jerusalem telegram No.242 of July 8th.

We presume that your object in instructing us to inform the Council of this matter (which has been quite fully reported in the press here) was to illustrate the lack of respect shown by I.Z.L. to the United Nations and particularly to the Truce Commission. As such it is no doubt quite a useful piece of evidence, though I doubt if anyone here, including Eban, requires any convincing of the general lawlessness of the Irgun. You may, however, agree that against the wider background of resumed hostilities in Palestine it would be somewhat out of place for us to go on worrying this question, especially if we did so in such a way as to confirm the impression which I hope can be gradually killed - that our main interest in the Palestine question is to score points in a vendetta against the Jews.

In this connection, and with reference to paragraph 3 of Jerusalem telegram No.242, I can well imagine Eban asking who was responsible for the "state of chaos ... in Jerusalem" and whether, for example, the Egyptian pilots who fired on a United Nations observer 'plane not long ago had any more respect for the United Nations flag than the I.Z.L.!

I am sending a copy of this letter to Denis Allen in Washington.

Yours ever 1

P.T.O.

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Harold Beeley, Esq., Eastern Department, Foreign Office, S.W.1.

P.S. Since the above was drafted we have received Jerusalem telegram No.241 of July 7th with the men's names and description. In the light of the foregoing we are inclined not to make a further communication to the Security Council at the moment; but please telegraph of you wish us to do so.

TO

PUBLIC RECORD. OFFICE

1/68654

these nationals, are obvious symptoms of anarchy. The Truce Commission will have made the point that the men were seized in a building flying the flags of the Truce Commission and under their protection. On this aspect of the question you should refer to article 105 of the Charter ["The organisation shall enjoy in the territories of each of its members such privilege: and immunities as are necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes"] and Article II, section 3 of the General Convention on the privileges and immunities of the United Nations approved by the General Assembly for accession by all members. premises of the United Nations shall be inviolable Although Jerusalem is not in the territory of a member of the United Nations, and the authorities there are consequently under no legal obligation to give these immunities to the organisation, they, are nevertheless under a strong moral obligation to ensure that the United Nations and/representatives are accorded those privileges and immunities to which they would be entitled in the territories of Member states. capture of the 5 men is therefore an act for which the authorities claiming to administer the area in which it occurred can make amends only by/surrendering the men to the Truce Commission.

The impunity with

which the terrorist organisation has been able to

seize and detain five foreign nationals, and the

public statements made by that organisation to

the effect that it will itself stage a trial of

their military command.

JK. 16.7.

STHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

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Cypher/OTP Confidential

WORLD ORGANISATION DESPRIPTION

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NEW YORK

(To United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 5055

D. 1.17 p.m. 16th July, 1948.

16th July, 1948.

Repeated to: Washington No. 7838

Jerusalem No. 462

B. M. E. O. (Cairo) No. 808.

MOST IMMEDIATE

CONFIDENTIAL

GIANT

Addressed to United Kingdom Delegation, New York, telegram No. 3055 of 16th July, repeated for information to Washington, Jerusalem and B.M.E.O. (Cairo).

Despite the efforts of His Majesty's Consulate-General, Jerusalem, the five British subjects kidnapped by the Irgun are still detained by that organisation. The local Jewish authorities in Jerusalem claim that they are making efforts to have the men handed over to their custody, but if this is true they have not yet succeeded.

- 2. It seems probable that the best way of persuading the Jewish authorities to take some effective action will be to use this affair as a means of embarrassing the Jewish representative on the Security Council. You should therefore take the earliest possible occasion to raise the subject, preferably to-day.
- 5. You might begin by drawing the attention of the Council to the report which I understand the Truce Commission have submitted on Jewish designs in Jerusalem. You should then say that the seizure of the 5 British subjects does not inspire confidence in the pretensions of the Jewish leaders to exercise effective control ever their community in Palestine. It is true that Jerusalem is not within the area ever which they claim governmental authority but the Jewish forces in Jerusalem are presumably subject to their military command. The impunity with which a terrorist organisation has been able to seize and detain five foreign nationals, and the public statements made by that organisation to the effect that it will itself stage a trial of these nationals, are obvious symptoms of anarchy.
- 4. The Truce Commission will have made the point that the men were seized in a building flying the flags of the Truce Commission and under their protection. On this aspect of the question you should refer to article 105 of the Charter and article II, section 3 of the General Convention on the privileges and immunities of the United

/Nations approved by the ...

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teles Office telegram to Her York No. 5085.

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Nations approved by the General Assembly for accession by all members. Although Jerusalem is not in the territory of a member of the United Nations, and the authorities there are consequently under no legal obligation to give these immunities to the organisation, they are nevertheless under a strong moral obligation to ensure that the United Nations and its representatives are accorded those privileges and immunities to which they would be entitled in the territories of Nember states. The capture of the 5 mem is therefore an act for which the authorities claiming to administer the area in which it occurred can make amends only by immediately surrendering the men to the Truse Commission.

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Reference:-

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You should still make the point haven that the Jewish headers do not appear to h in central of important elements in the community. And you should unclude as suggested in my telegram under reference, by supporting the True Commission's demand for the summender of the men to

3. For your information, you should know that we are taking the following action in case summender to the Truce Commission is refused:

(a) informing the Jewish authorities that ur cannot mognise the right of any court established by them to try British subjects, and that deportation would therefore be a more proper course.

(b) assisting of Junualen Electric Imporation to obtain legal advice for the men if it juvish authorities nevertheless insist on a trial.

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DIPLOMATIC DISTRIBUTION

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO MEN YORK

(To United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations).

No.5085 18th July. 1948 D. 2.10. p.m. 18th July, 1948.

Repeated to Washington No.7945; Jerusalem No.480; Haifa No.100 Saving.

LEEDIATE CONFIDENTIAL

Addressed to United Kingdom Delegation New York telegram No.5085 of 18th July, repeated for information to Washington, Jerusalem and Saving to Haifa.

My telegram No. 305 [of 16th July: British subjects kidnapped in Jerusalem].

The considerations you put to Beeley by telephone have been carefully examined here, but I still think it essential to raise this question in the Security Council, since pressure on the Jewish representative there seems likely to be our best means of influencing the Jewish authorities in Palestine to surrender the men. The kidnapping has aroused strong feeling here, in the House of Commons as well as among the public, and this should be reflected in the tone of your statement, which I hope you will be able to make on Monday.

- 2. It now seems reasonably certain that the men have been handed over to Haganah and taken to "Israeli" territory. You should still make the point, however, that the Jewish leaders do not appear to be in control of important elements in the community. And you should conclude as suggested in my telegram under reference, by supporting the Truce Commission's demand for the surrender of the men to them.
- 5. You should know that we are taking the following action in case surrender to the Truce Commission is refused:
- (a) Informing the Jewish authorities that we cannot recognise the right of any court established by them to try British subjects, and that deportation would therefore be a more proper course.
- (b) Assisting the Jerusalem Electric Corporation to obtain legal advice for the men if the Jewish authorities nevertheless insist on a trial.

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[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on].

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL DISTRIBUTION

FROM JERUSALET TO FORETON OFFICE

Acting British Consul General

D: 4.20.p.m. July 13th, 1948.

July 13th, 1948.

R: 5.44. p. m. July 13th, 1948.

MOST IMMEDIATE.

TOP SECRET.

My immediately preceding telegram.

Five abducted men. While I do not exclude the possibility that men were engaged in espionage for Arabs, I should not be surprised if one of the objects of I.Z.L. in wishing to bring them to trial were to stage a "Moscow trial" involving this Consulate with a view to "unmasking British policy" by showing that His Majesty's Government are actively helping Arabs with intelligence and thus opposing the United Nations Organisation's Palestine policy Nations Organisation's Palestine policy.

- A "revelation" of this sort might be welcome to Jewish propaganda, such is their present suspicion of British motives that they may well be busily engaged in reading into insignificant coincidences some significant pattern. Given Slav background the Jews state, a trial may well be based on pronunciamentos by the prosecution and even the judges supported by "confessions" and circumstantial evidence enough to impress an undiscerning public e.g. in America. These factors will make it the more necessary for the defence to have a capable British Jewish lawyer who can mercilessly expose irrelevancies.
- 3. I am keeping in very frequent touch with the Jewish Agency but have hitherto refrained from using very strong language or subjecting them to great pressure lest their willingness to obtain custody of the five men be thereby diminished and chances of their being handed over by I.Z.L. prejudiced. Their transfer to Haganah is in my view a vital preliminary step and when the men are in the hands of the agency we can then increase pressure on the latter. I trust that you agree to this tactic.
- 4. At my instigation however the Truce Commission have addressed a sharply [? omission] note to Dr. Joseph stating that if the men are not released by I.Z.L. today July 13th, they will report to Security Council the inability of the Jewish authorities to maintain law and order in Jerusalem. Dr. Joseph has informed me that he has now received a "definite promise" from I.Z.L. that they will be handed over.
- Since drafting the above I have received your telegram No. 418 and hope the foregoing will give you some material for a reply. Should there be further developments before noon on Wednesday, I will inform you. For reasons given in paragraph 3 above, I am not sure that it would not be premature to approach Asher Levitsky. I believe he has some connexion with I.Z.L. which may make it undesirable in any case but I will take advice and telegraph you further.

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Telegram to:

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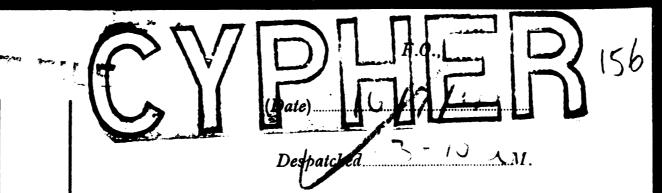
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Your telegram No. 266 [of 13th July: Trial of 5 Britons].

We have informed Jerusalem Electric Corporation of your doubts regarding Levitsky. As alternative they propose Abraham Levin, partner of S. Horowitz and Company, Barristers (address: Tancred Lane, Jerusalem. P.O.B. 393). Grateful for your considered views regarding both.

- 2. Would either have physical means of reaching Tel Aviv should a trial be held there? If not, someone in Haifa or Tel Aviv may have to be briefed.
- 3. We entirely agree it would be preferable to engage an able Jewish barrister from the U.K. Steps are being taken here to brief Mr. Richard Levy, a K.C. with a high reputation for ability and integrity, who has expressed willingness to undertake the defence and could go out at short notice. But we consider it prudent to have a local man available also in case of unforeseen obstacles. Serious possibility of his intimidation by I.Z.L. has not escaped us and we realise he must be very carefully chosen. Have you any suggestions?

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THING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN

The Juestion was raised this morning by 3ddmann, with whom we have informal contacts as representative in London of the Jewish authorities. (We had not taken the initiative in discussions with Goldmannon this subject, because we cannot recognise that his writ. for what it is worth, extends to Jerusalem.) Goldmann said he was sure that Bryant was innocent, but that the other four men were ex-policemen recently recruited by the company, and he could not express the same confidence in relation to them. Moreover. he was informed that a wireless transmitter had been found in their building. (The source of this information may be the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, whose bulletin contains/similar statements.) In the course of conversation Goldmann was told that we could not recognise the jurisdiction of any Jewish court over British subjects. He then volunteered the suggestion that the best conclusion to the affair might be the deportation of the five men from Palestine. We agreed that this would be far better than staging a trial.

JK.

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Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL DISTRIBUTION

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO JERUSALEM

No. 457

SECRET

15th July, 1948.

D. 3.10 a.m. 16th July, 1948

IMMEDIATE SECRET

Your telegram No. 266 [of 15th July: Trial of 5 Britons].

We have informed Jerusalem Electric Corporation of your doubts regarding Levitsky. As alternative they propose Abraham Levin, partner of S. Horowitz and Company. Harristers (address: Tancred Lane, Jerusalem, P.O. B.393). Grateful for your considered views regarding both.

- 2. Would either have physical means of reaching Tel Aviv should a trial be held there? If not, someone in Haifa or Tel Aviv may have to be briefed.
- an able Jewish barrister from the United Kingdom Steps are being taken here to brief Mr. Richard Levy, a K.C. with a high reputation for ability and integrity, who has expressed willingness to undertake the defence and could go out at short notice. But we consider it prudent to have a local man available also in case of unforeseen obstacles. Serious possibility of his intimidation by I.Z.L. has not escaped us and we realise he must be very carefully chosen. Have you any suggestions?
- 4. The general question was raised this merning by Geldmann, with when we have informal contacts as representative in Lendon of the Jewish authorities. (We had net taken the initiative in discussions with Goldmann on this subject, because we cannot recognise that his writ, for what it is worth, extends to Jerusalem). Geldmann said he was sure that Bryant was innecent, but that the other four men were ex-pelicemen recently recruited by the company. and he could not express the same confidence in relation to them. Moreover, he was informed that a wireless transmitter had been found in their building. (The source of this information may be the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. whese bulletin centains a similar statement). In the course of the conversation Goldmann was told that we could net recegnise the jurisdiction of any Jewish court over British subjects. He then volunteered the suggestion that the best conclusion to the affair might be the deportation of the five men from Palestine. We agreed that this would be far better than staging a trial.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

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Captured Briton Admits Participation In Ban Ychuda Street Pombing.

Reference to the five Brisish subjects who were kidnapped by the Irgun was made for the first time in an Irgun broadcast last night.

"They disclosed to the Arabs Jewish artillery and mortar positions and we have enough evidence against them, " the broadcast asserted. It added that a secret code of "the British intolligence working for the Arabs" was discovered.

"One of the arrested, a former British police sergeant," the broadcast said, "admits that he participated in the Ben Yehuda Street explosion last February and disclosed the names of other participants.

"The Britishers were not tortured and not even subjected to third-lagree methods, but evidence against them is such that they had to admit their guilt,

"Some officials of contain consulates in Jerusalem are also involved in this case which cost many Jewish lives, as the ring advised the Arabs as to where the Jaws were meeting and the Arabs thereupon shelled accurately.

"Only one Britisher was slightly wounded in the leg because he tried to escape, " the broadcast concluded.

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The decree fulfils one of the chief demands of Rumanian Jewry since the liberation. It is expected that the measure will have its greatest effect in Northern Transylvania from which practically the entire Jewish population was deported to Mazi death camps in 1944.



ANTI-ZIONIST TRENDS APPEARING IN TWO RUMANIAN POLITICAL PARTIES WITH JEWISH FOLLOWING.

Bucharest, July 16th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Anti-Zionist trends have recently come to the surface in two popular Rumanian political parties with a large membership among the Jewish population.

At the latest meeting of the central committee of the National Popular Party Dr. Constantin Dimitriu, Secretary-General of the party, warned the Jewish members "not to fall for propaganda which is attempting to appeal to their nationalist feelings for a noisy recrudescence of Zionism." Dr. Dimitriu added that the only solution for the Jews of Rumania lies in co-operating with the entire working class of the country. This statement followed a resolution adopted by the Rumaniar Workers Party which committed party members to "fighting energetically the nationalist-reactionary tendency among the Jewish population."

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1948	PALESTINE	1948 £ 6 JUL 1943
Registry E9639/1260/31 Number E9639/1260/31 TELEGRAM FROM Acting Consul General JERUSALEM. No. 268 Secret. Dated 13.7.48 Received in Registry 16.7.48	Refers to para 5. of Jerusa	lem telegram No. 266 of spected Levitsky of being ai Leumie and, according has come out as an avow-sidered unwise to brief
Last Paper. = 9620	I have informs her shares ofthe &	aue hullell. 17:vii
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Cypher/OTP

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FROM JERUSALEM TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Acting British Consul General No. 268 D. 1.56 p.m. 14th July, 1948 13th July, 1948. R. 4.05 p.a. 14th July, 1948

SECRET

Paragraph 5 of my telegram lie. 266.

Sheringham tells me that Palestine Government suspected Asher Levitsky of being connected with I.Z.L., whose men he frequently defended before military courts. A British journalist has told Sheringham that since the end of the landate, Levitsky has come out as an avowed supporter of I.Z.L. He is now in official uniform in Jewish Agency as a liaison officer although still practise [? gp, emitted] as a lawyer. I therefore think that it would be most unwise to brief him to handle the case and still urge that the best course would be to choose analogous eminent British Jewish barrister who would be unamenable to pressure which might come from any section in Palestine. He would need an assistant who knew Hebrew and who would probably have to be a Palestinian lawyer. I am net in a position to suggest one at the moment; the accused might be able to do se.

[Copy sent to M. H. Secretariat].

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PALESTINE

17 JUL 1948

Registry Number \ **E**9643/1260/31

TELEGRAM FROM
JERUSALEM (Acting Condul

No. 280 General)

Dated 16 Jul 48

Received 17 Jul 48 in Registry 17

Report that five captured British subjects have been handed over to Haganah.

Refers to Jerusalem telegram 266 (E9498/1260/31).

Dr Bernard Joseph has informed a member of staff of Consulate-General, Jerusalem that the five men were handed over on 16 Jul to the "armed Forces of the State of Israel" (i.e. Haganah) and that they are being conveyed to Tel Aviv.

Assurance has been given that they will receive all proper facilities as regards legal aid.

Last Paper.

€9639

References.

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(nk E 961)

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Son Row - Text

19. July.

(Minutes.)

This morning's Twice says But 12. L. hour refrect to hand then over.

Yes, but no other paper agrees. The remainder say, if anytyp, that I sym announced in tal aviv on July 16th that the 5 "are being" a "will be "banks over to I tapanah. The graphic (whose unexpended June I taypes, though not membered, is the and oblisher some, — and be has thoughout been active on this affine in Termsalum) is away these papers and adds that I sym both the friction after toy and "less promised the Europets will be hought to public brish. We must still reserve judgment, but it has both as thought to public things the lamofer will come M. It foreph in this till. Says that it had already the place in Jenselm and the of himse M the 18th.

NMB 2017

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(Action (Index.) completed.)

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DEPARTMENTAL DISTRIBUTION

FROM JERUSALEM TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Acting British Consul General No. 280.

July 16th, 1948.

R.

D. 3.50.p.m. July 16th, 1948. R. 5.12.p.m. July 16th, 1948.

Repeated to U.K.Del New York No. 58 Important Haifa No. 54 Important.

MOST IMEDIATE

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 280 of July 16th, repeated for information Important to United Kingdom Delegation New York and Important to Haifa.

Ly telegram No. 266. / 1498/1260

Five abducted British subjects.

Dr. Bernard Joseph has just informed member of my staff that men have this afternoon been handed over to "armed forces of State of Israel" (i.e. Haganah) and that they are being conveyed to Tel Aviv.

2. I have asked him that we should be enabled to provide them with legal aid and he assured me that they should receive all proper facilities.

Foreign Office please pass to United Kingdom Delegation as my telegram No. 58.

[Repeated to United Kingdom Delegation New York].

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat].

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1948	PALESTINE	163 2086
Registry E9686/1260/3 FROM F.O. Minute (Mr Evans) No. Dated 12 Jul 48 Received in Registry 19 Jul 48	has not been accorded recorded	l of the 5 captured British Israel when that State
Last Paper 2643 References	(M	inutes.) 47.20:vij
(How disposed of)		

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Next Paper

(Index)

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understand that the five British subject were kidnopped by Gewith limonitie from a building under the probletion of the U. N. Truce Commission in a part of Genesalem occupied by the Genes.
They are probably charged with especinage.

The fisit point it that, as we have accorded no secogniher to season, we cannot secognise any tribunal established by the foremment of small or it focus as larmy any authority to by a British rubject.

If the men had been captured as a result of a General sound mil Arab amily I think we could have claimed But this was an exercise of beligerent right in contravention of the lince. But, if my under landing of the facts is correct the capture took place in tem lon occupied by the genes. Had the men been anestell not in a wilder, under an motalin. by the Israeli auttonilier Land if we had secognised Israel and accorded her belligerent night I kink the arest, assuming it & lane been made on searchable suspicion that the men had commilled exprosage, mark have been bajelinali. The capture rai in our rais illegitimate because it mas camed aut by tenonite having no legal authoris! and the delention of the men by the Israeli auto on tres is illegitimate because we have given toose autorities re official secosniher and here not

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accorded belligerent night & them.

Ashib 105° of the U.N. Charles provider Dal " The Organization shall enjoy in the Combone of each of its Nembers such priviles a and min unities as are recessan for the fulfilment of i'll purposes." Artile II Lection of the general Convention on the Privilegee and Immunities of the U.N. approved by the that I for accession by all Dembers provide that "The premise of the United Nationi shall be inviolable. The propers and auseli of the United Nationi. wherever located and by whom soever held, shall be immune pour search, requieilie, confeicalie, exposition and any ohim dem of interferen, whether to executive, adminis halive, judicial or legislive acher. Although Is sail is not a Number of U.N.O. and therefore how he legal obligation le grant there unim unitée A the Osyanication, it might justly a claimed that Laving accepted the mu Commercia she is under a strong moral oblijatir & ensure Bal De Ozganization and i'li sepreser lativi ase accorded Dose mirilique and ammunities in Israeli amily a which it this would be en littled in the tembres of Nember sali. The capture of the men is therefore an all this I to sould authorities should condemn and for while they can only that properly make amends by summedering the I see to reacon why he Coponation.

should not brief a lawyer of defend

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Minutes.
Their employees. Their rould in no mas prejudice AD as relationship with the souli foremment. The defence perumany nill stand nill a protect so june die he . Bat to Gurt Low

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Tel. sent la New York.

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